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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

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Fear New Deal Plans To Take Over Banks

Tax Dodging Probe Turns Up Skeleton

Firms Under Investigation Are Found to Be Buyers Of New Deal's Campaign Books

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The president, it appears, let go of a boomerang instead of the intended bombshell when he demanded that Congress investigate tax dodgers.

Revelations which followed his demand were far more damaging to the administration than to the wealthy individuals who stand accused. Hardly had the investigation got under way in a joint committee of the House and Senate when a sizeable and sinister skeleton was yanked out of the White House closet.

The discovery was made that bigwigs are conspiring with wealthy business interests to evade the Corrupt Practices Act. It was charged, without denial, that many corporations are making contributions to New Deal campaign books, autographed by Mr. Roosevelt.

Skeleton in Closet

Several thousand of the books, left over from the Philadelphia convention, are being peddled at the rate of $250 and more per copy to business concerns who are either doing business with the government or who have received political favors from the administration.

This device was decided upon as the "safest" way to evade the Corrupt Practices Act, which makes it a crime for a corporation to contribute to the campaign fund of a political party.

The president has been noncommital.

The only explanation of his actions was offered by Stephen T. Early, White House secretary, who said that the late W. Forbes Morgan, former treasurer of the Democratic national committee, asked the president "to sign blank sheets," telling him if they were autographed the committee could sell them and raise funds to wipe out the party deficit.

"That," declared Mr. Early, "is all we know about it."

The statement was calculated to leave the impression that the president didn't realize he was signing campaign books which were to be used to solicit political donations.

Exposed in Congress

This naive defense provoked a storm of protest on Capitol Hill. Representative J. Will Taylor of Tennessee urge the Department of Justice to investigate "this outrageous and scandalous practice," which, he said, "is not only the very essence of villainy, but is a clear violation of both the letter and spirit of the corrupt practices act."

"I denounce this conduct as downright immoral and utter-

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President Hopes Nationalization Will Avert Fate of France Here

Governor of Federal Reserve System Tells Bankers Convention Plan Is Already Being Studied Back-Stage

Much to the surprise of the American public, President Roosevelt is now feverishly formulating plans **for the government to take over the ownership, and indirectly the operation, of all banks in the United States.**

At a conference more than a year ago, the President informed this writer that he planned to nationalize the banks but that it was inopportune from a political standpoint to do anything at that time.

Meanwhile the president and his policies have not succeeded in breaking the so-called depression. Mr. Roosevelt himself confessed to the American public in a radio speech that "more than one-third of our population is ill-clad, ill-nourished and poorly housed."

It is conceded that Mr. Roosevelt's prestige has been seriously maimed by his intemperate attack upon the Supreme Court, and his willful silence while the C. I. O. with the benediction of Madame Perkins has been creating havoc in the ranks of industry and labor.

Coup to Retrieve Lost Leadership

Thus, after a series of failures dating back to 1933, the president is preparing to play his ace card, in a desperate attempt to retrieve his lost leadership and **to save America from experiencing the financial disaster which has occurred in France.**

While the president's determination to take over the banks has not been publicized in newspaper headlines, prominent financiers are, nevertheless, acquainted with the preliminaries of such nationalization, which already are under way.

Chester C. Davis, member of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, addressing a convention of bankers at Glacier National Park on June 25, said:

"We bankers have the power to create and destroy money. This power to create and destroy money is a gigantic power and a heavy responsibility.

"Now, if another crisis finds the American banking system unorganized and ineffective, the American citizenry may seize a short cut."

Davis Cites Fear Of Nationalization

Mr. Davis admits that bankers do **create and destroy money.**

He also exhibits a fear that the control of credit and money, now in the hands of the bankers, is not working out well for the general public.

Significantly, Mr. Davis added:

"If this depression continues the government will take over all banks!"

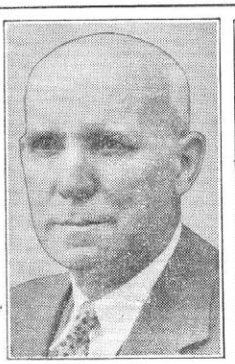
Procedure for just such a step is already being studied back-stage.

The governor of the Federal

(Continued on page 10)

MEET THE CONTEST JUDGES

Louis B. Ward



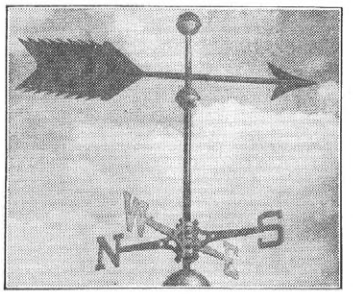
Miles C. Hayes

Senator Holt

Six of the nation's foremost crusaders for Social Justice have been designated by Father Coughlin to be judges for the KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE CONTEST recently concluded in this paper. Three of these judges are herewith introduced to the readers. Pictures of the others will be presented in a later edition.

Louis B. Ward of Pontiac, Mich., is widely known as a business counsellor and contributor to the pages of SOCIAL JUSTICE. Miles C. Hayes, of Boston, Mass., another pioneer for social justice, is national co-ordinator for New England of the National Union. Senator Rush D. Holt, of West Virginia, is a battled-scarred campaigner for social justice in the halls of Congress, and was a speaker at the Cleveland convention of the N. U. S. J. a year ago.

These three, together with National Co-ordinator Walter Baertschi of Toledo, Ohio; William Sayre of Philadelphia, Pa., and Mrs. Beatrice Lammert of Cincinnati, Ohio, will pass final judgment on contest winners after the long task of computing the number of correct answers has been completed by the contest department staff.



THE INDICATOR

By Father Coughlin

LAST week this page concerned itself with the proposal relative to interest rates.

It was shown that a man who pays 6 per cent on a home mortgage is really paying 4½ per cent too much.

It was advocated that loans on homes and farms be reduced to 1½ per cent interest.

* * *

On June 8, 1937, President Roosevelt addressed a letter to the Honorable Marvin Jones, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture.

In that letter the president said: "Everybody knows that the government as well as the Federal Land Banks [not the Federal Reserve Banks, which are different] has to borrow money before it lends it and must, therefore, get that rate back."

* * *

In the above quotation we find the reason why abnormally high rates of interest are being charged the American public. The President is inaccurate in his statement. Everybody knows that the Federal Reserve Banks, which issue and create 95 per cent of all the money in the United States, do not have adequate assets to back up the money which they issue. The Federal Reserve Banks are notorious for loaning ten times more than they have.

* * *

The Constitution of the United States says: **"Congress has the right to issue and regulate the value of money and of foreign coins."** It does not say that this right belongs to the Federal Reserve Banks, which are private corporations.

Thus, in a gentlemanly manner, we contradict the President of the United States when he says that "Everybody knows that the government has to borrow money before it lends it." On the contrary, everybody knows that the government can create money, can issue it, and can regulate it far better than can the privately owned corporations called the Federal Reserve Banks.

* * *

Everybody also knows that when and if the government creates money and issues it into circulation, that money is backed by the assets of the entire United States of America.

Everybody knows that the government does not lend ten times as much as it has.

Everybody knows that the government can lend this money at a rate of interest not higher than 1½ per cent.

UP to date Mr. Roosevelt has attempted eight experimental policies to break the back of the depression and has a record of having failed eight times. Everybody knows that, including the President, who admits that after four years in office, one-third of the nation is ill-clad, ill-nourished and ill-housed.

* * *

Therefore, the prospective home owner or farmer is forced to pay 6 per cent interest on loans to the keepers of the toll gate on Wall Street.

No business can be transacted unless it passes along the pavement of that narrow, crooked Street.

No money can go into existence unless the coins are clipped as they pass through the hands of the Wall Street bankers.

No buildings can be erected unless a tax is paid to the private money creators.

No furrows can be plowed unless a tribute is handed over to the Federal Reserve bankers.

* * *

The Federal Reserve bankers, be it repeated, coin and issue and regulate money more than ten times above the assets which they own and possess. At least nine-tenths of the amount of money in circulation, therefore, is money backed by no assets.

Why does not the government go to the root of this depression and issue money tax free, thereby enabling the prospective home owner and farmer to pay no more than 1½ per cent interest?

Why does not Mr. Roosevelt put into operation this Constitutional curative for all our financial ills?

* * *

Do not be under the impression that the Federal Reserve Banks should have a claim upon the $12-billion of gold buried at Fort Knox. Be advised that this gold was nationalized in the first place. Be it advised further that all except $300-million of this gold was set aside to back the loans which the Federal Reserve bankers made to the government. Finally, be advised that more than $11-billion of this gold was used to back up loans which the Federal Reserve bankers made to the government, although the Federal Reserve Banks had not sufficint assets to begin with when it made the loan.

* * *

The question which every sane, clear-thinking American asks today is this: "Why does not the government use at least the $900-million to make loans to home owners and to farmers? Why does not the government employ the same method used by the Federal Reserve Bank and multiply that $900-million by 10, thereby making $9-billion available to home owners and to farmers?"

Neither Mr. Roosevelt nor Congress nor any sane bankers can answer that question.

But what right had the Treasury Department to set aside $11-billion of gold to back up the loans made by Federal Reserve bankers to the government? This gold belongs to all the American citizens and is for their general use and not for the use of a few hundred citizens who own the Federal Reserve Banks.

* * *

THE International Catholic Truth Society publishes a magazine named "Light."

The honorary president of this organization is Bishop Thomas Malloy of Brooklyn. The editor-in-chief is Reverend Edward Lodge Curran, Ph.D.

Here is an excerpt from the July issue of this magazine:

"The question which most exercises the mind of American Catholics today is this: 'What is the attitude of the Church on the question of money and credit?' Have we supplied the answer in ringing tones and unequivocal terms? I fear we have not. A few individuals such as Father Coughlin, have tried to do so but theirs are voices crying in the wilderness. There was no mincing of words in the Encyclical 'Quadragesimo Anno,' but this has received no practical application to American conditions. Yet it clamors for such application:

"'It is patent that in our days not alone is wealth accumulated but immense power and despotic economic domination is concentrated in the hands of a few . . . This power becomes particularly irresistible when exercised by those who, because they hold and control money, are able also to govern credit and determine its allotment, for that reason supplying, so to speak, the life blood to the entire economic body, and grasping, as it were, in their hands the very soul of production so that no one dare breathe against their will.'

"These words drew from an Anglican writer the statement:

"'It would be hard to find in the deliverances of Marx or of Lenin a passage at once so analytical and so fiercely denunciatory of the financial overlordship of the world.'

"Yes, the lightning has flashed and the thunder rolled on the hills of the Eternal City, but Wall Street is as yet unaware of this. What is still worse, the average American Catholic is unaware of it. If, as our Holy Father suggests, the control of money and credit, is the root cause of our economic ills, no step can be taken on the road to recovery until that control is taken from the hands of selfish and avaricious men who care more for dividends than they do for human rights or dignity.

"When a statement such as this is made to the average middle-class American he almost invariably shoots back the question: 'What do you propose instead of the present system?' It's not for the Church to work out a system in detail but merely to state the conditions to which any new system must conform before it can be acceptable to Christians.

"Those who should know best admit that there are many difficulties in the way of bringing about a change according to a definite plan but apart from those who are blinded by self-interest all are agreed that the present system cannot continue, that it has already broken down and that its end is in sight. Let our Holy Father speak again: 'Certain forms of property must be reserved to the State since they carry with them a power too great to be left to private individuals without injury to the community at large' (Quadragesimo Anno).

"If we compare this with the previous quotation we are forced to the conclusion that Pope Pius XI believes that the control of credit through which 'despotic economic domination is concentrated in the hands of a few' must be handed back to the State, or, in the words of Father Coughlin, that 'Congress alone must have the power to coin and regulate the value of money.'"

* * *

It is consoling to see that eminent Churchmen at last are beginning to recognize what is wrong with the economic life of the world.

It is also consoling to note that the work performed over the radio during the past several years has not been in vain.

* * *

Eventually Mr. Roosevelt will read the Constitution of the United States and will know what everybody knows today, that Congress has power to issue and regulate the value of money and of foreign coins.

900 Councils Are Forming In New Drive

On Sunday, July 4, more than 3,000 Social Justice Council members from New England visited the Shrine of the Little Flower.

Together with the sightseers and visitors from other states approximately 40,000 visitors came to the Shrine of the Little Flower over the holiday week-end.

In his broadcast completing the "Children's Hour," Father Coughlin encouraged his listeners to congregate in Social Justice Councils. He pointed out that the predictions which he made last year, unfortunately, were being realized. Emphasizing the futility of depending upon politics to bring about Christian social justice reforms, he indicated that it was essential for all true soldiers of Christ, both Catholic and Protestant, to band together in opposing Communism and internationalism by removing the causes which generated these evils in our midst.

900 New Councils

Approximately 900 Social Justice Councils are in formation. They are composed of Christian men and women who refuse to compromise with error and who refuse to admit that Americans are helpless to stem the tide of radicalism.

It is necessary that the supporters of social justice be judicious in accepting false reports, rumors and press notices which unauthorized persons may publish in the daily newspapers regarding the activities of Social Justice Councils.

It is imperative to build each council on the solid foundation of wholesome citizens. As soon as a group has agreed to band together under temporary moderators, that group

(Continued on Page 10)

Are County Governments Unnecessary Duplication?

Lightening Tax Burden Task for Local Councils

Why should there be county government?

Every citizen realizes that he pays taxes to many legal tax-gathering organizations. There are municipal taxes, school district taxes, county taxes, state taxes and federal taxes, not to mention a score of other taxes.

Take Detroit, for example. The city of Detroit and the County of Wayne, Michigan, cover practically the same territory. There are municipal police, and county police operating under the sheriff. There is a county treasurer and a city treasurer. There are county schools and city schools. There is a sloppy duplication of interest and of action over the entire area described as Wayne county.

Why retain these two duplicating governments? One of them is unnecessary.

Politicians want both governments. **The more governments there are, the more jobs there are for politicians.**

Unfortunately, politicians eat bread and butter and live in fine houses. It is up to the taxpayer to buy this bread and butter and to sustain the households occupied by politicians.

Is it not sensible to liquidate about half the unnecessary politicians existing in America today?

Should not these men and women, who are nothing more than blood-suckers attached to the taxpayers' backs, be encouraged to learn a trade or acquire a profession and earn their bread and butter by real productive, useful work?

Supposing the ordinary taxpayer in Wayne county, who is forced to pay approximately $40 a year for the maintenance of his county government, were freed of three-quarters of that burden, that would be something worth while.

If Social Justice Councils can bring about a saving of $30 per year per taxpayer in Wayne county, Michigan, or in any other county where a duplicate form of government is unnecessary, it would be the same thing as adding $30 a year in salary to the pocketbook of the taxpayer.

Do you know how counties originated? A county's boundaries were described as that amount of territory which a man on horseback could cover from sun up to sun down.

Meanwhile, the horse has surrendered to the motor car. Today there are telephones, telegraphs and police radios.

The old county set-up is as obsolete as the old-fashioned windmill would be on Cadillac Square in Detroit.

On that same line of thought why should there be forty or fifty county governments within a state?

Is it not possible to save the taxpayers of Massachusetts millions of dollars annually by redistributing the territory of Massachusetts into six or seven large counties and by freeing, for example, the city of Boston from the unnecessary county government which it is nourishing?

Burdensome taxes should be eliminated, thereby saving the taxpayers millions of dollars annually to spend on food and furniture for their own homes and their own families.

A penny saved is a penny made. That is an old axiom which applies to the tax racket.

The above is only a general thought on the entire subject of taxation. It exemplifies one of the objectives of Christian social science, namely — to free the citizenry from unnecessary and burdensome taxation.

Perhaps some reader who has technical and concrete knowledge on his local tax situation will be glad to send to **SOCIAL JUSTICE** his accurate figures and thoughts on this subject.

Fr. Coughlin's Message To Social Justice Councils

IT is necessary to repeat and to expand upon a few ideas set down in last week's edition of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** — ideas which relate to Social Justice Councils.

1. Social Justice Councils are composed of Catholic and Protestant citizens who believe in the divinity of Christ and in His first economic principle which tells us that whatever we do unto the least of Christ's little ones we do unto Him.

2. The members of Social Justice Councils are opposed to nobody. Rather they stand for God and country, for Christianity and for the Constitution.

3. **This is not a political movement.** It is essentially a religious movement. Consequently, politicians can find no place in the ranks of Social Justice Councils.

4. It is the aim of Social Justice Councils to bring into practice the doctrines of Christian social science by the method of petition and not by the methods of politics.

5. By petition, it is understood that in our democratic country citizens have the right, first, to draw up a petition which is in harmony with Christian social science; second, to have this petition signed by at least a legal number of voting citizens; third, to have this petition then placed upon a ballot thereby enabling all the citizens either to accept it or reject it; fourth, to have the members of Social Justice Councils educate the citizens, independent of their being Democrat or Republican, Farmer-Laborite or Unionist, to see how beneficial it will be for the community at large to vote favorably for such a petition.

6. No member of a Social Justice Council, insofar as he is a member, and no Social Justice Council may indorse any politician for political office or any political party.

7. Social Justice Councils will be interested in municipal reforms, county reforms and state reforms in line with Christian social science.

8. To insure unity one reform at a time in one branch of government will be undertaken. All members of all Social Justice Councils in a given community, county or state will work in harmony to bring about the desired reform.

9. Since it is imperative to have unity of action the immediate work of any Social Justice or group of councils will be determined not by a vote of the members of Social Justice Councils but by the decisions of the national co-ordinator who will consult the senior moderators and junior moderators of Social Justice Councils.

10. A junior moderator is a lady or a gentleman chosen to supervise the affairs of an individual Social Justice Council. A senior moderator is a lady or gentleman chosen to direct the affairs of a group of Social Justice Councils in a given community of county or state. A national co-ordinator is a lady or gentleman chosen to direct the activities of Social Justice Councils in a territory comprised of one or several states.

11. Father Coughlin selects the national co-ordinators. The national co-ordinators select the senior moderators. Senior moderators, with the approval of national co-ordinators, select junior moderators.

12. The funds to carry on the activities of Social Justice Councils will be acquired by the junior moderator for his own council; by the senior moderator for a group of councils; by a national co-ordinator for a territory. These funds will be obtained by the citizens who support a Social Justice Council through the methods of card parties, festivals, rummage sales, paper sales and other social activities.

13. Father Coughlin will remain as the director and teacher of all Social Justice Councils. He will teach through the medium of the newspaper **SOCIAL JUSTICE** and, if feasible, through the medium of a national broadcast. Both the newspaper and national broadcast expenses will be borne by all Social Justice Councils.

14. The purpose of organizing Social Justice Councils, which are affiliated to the National Union for Social Justice, is to spread knowledge of Christian social science, to reduce its teachings to practice and thereby save Christianity and American constitutionalism.

15. No Social Justice Council will be recognized or accredited by Father Coughlin until its members will have agreed to abide by the directions printed above. At any time that a Social Justice Council will mingle in politics by either directly or indirectly indorsing a candidate or a party, that Social Justice Council will be discredited. Members of Social Justice Councils are members only insofar as they are supporters of it. They have no legal tie connecting them either with the Social Justice Council or with the National Union.

Quality and not quantity will be uppermost in the minds of all solid supporters of Social Justice Councils.

Charles E. Coughlin

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

Is the New Deal Neutral?

UNDER the pressure of an overwhelming public opinion against the involvement of the United States in any foreign war, for any purpose, principle or ideal, the New Deal dominated Congress has passed what many intelligent people consider a dangerously equivocal Neutrality Act.

However equivocal that act may be, it is at least intended to be an appeasement of a challenging and unified citizenry. It is formal notice to the world that the American people do not want to become entangled in any foreign slaughter-fest.

Recent utterances of public officials connected with or directly responsible to the New Deal administration, however, cause the vigilant American mind to propose the question:

"Is the New Deal really neutral?

Time and again, readers of the Congressional Record have been alarmed by the tenor of speeches, made by strongly pro-New Deal members of Congress, which are thinly veiled efforts to promote a fighting alliance between this nation and the "great democracies of Europe."

As an example, we choose three paragraphs from a speech, made during the debate of the Neutrality Act of 1937, by Congressman William D. Sirovich, one of the staunchest minions of the New Deal administration in Congress. Sirovich made the following amazing statement, mind you, **in supporting a neutrality bill:**

"America is usually a peaceful nation, but still the Fascist states compel us to increase our armament and to spend billions for preparedness. England and France, the two great European democracies, are our first line of defense. If you strike out the enacting clause of this bill, and prevent the passage of this neutrality bill **that would give the president discretionary powers to help our European democracies,** whose very safety is being jeopardized by the dictators of Europe, we may become the **next victims** of the wrath of the Fascist nations.

"Mr. Chairman, I believe that the British Empire is our first line of defense, and their military strength, and their safety is our safety. We should co-operate in every way that we can to protect the parliamentary constitutional democracies of England and France.

"I would even be in favor of canceling the debts that they owe to our country in order to proclaim to these dictatorial, fascistic nations who are jeopardizing the peace of the world **that the material and financial resources of the United States are behind the two great constitutional democracies England and France,** in their endeavor to preserve their democratic form of government. Such a move by us would insure peace."

At another time, Sirovich, in questioning a fellow Congressman, revealed the extent to which he would have this country plunge itself into foreign entanglements. He said:

"But did we not go into the World War to make the world safe for democracy? And if we have sacrificed 300,000 lives and $12-billion, is it not our duty to see that these democracies—Great Britain and France are preserved?"

It is most significant that Sirovich made no mention of Soviet Russia—the greatest threat to democratic government in the world today.

The main point, however, is in direct opposition to the obvious will of the American people—**that this nation be and remain neutral.**

Unofficial Neutrality

NO one knows positively whether or not Sirovich and his kind in Congress, bespeak the attitude of the New Deal administration and the Department of State.

Recently, however, a plain-spoken declaration of an official who is a high representative of our government and directly responsible to the New Deal administration, gave overwhelming evidence that the elected executive of the people and his appointees do not even intend to take a neutral attitude in Europe's explosive problems.

Recently Robert W. Bingham, United States ambassador to England—an official who in the minds of foreigners is an authorized and instructed spokesman of our government—made a public statement which was not merely unneutral, but positively belligerent.

In a speech obviously aimed at Germany and Italy he said:

"Despots have forced America and Britain to undertake rearmament, and having undertaken it, **we must necessarily win the armament race."**

It has been several days since our official representative to England made this inflammatory and revealing remark. As yet no repudiation of the statement has come from either Secretary Hull or President Roosevelt.

If this nation was not on record before the world as neutral, by the overwhelming wish of its people, the failure to discipline Ambassador Bingham might be condoned.

But for the head of a declaredly neutral nation to remain silent in the face of such a statement by one of his staff is a signal to all the world that **in spite of what the people want,** the head of the United States government has taken sides in Europe—that he has enmeshed his people in "foreign entanglements" against their will. Congressman Sirovich's statement which we have quoted was made on the last March 18. The similarity of thought and purpose between his statement and the July 5 statement of Bingham is stunning.

Has some "inner circle" of the New Deal been planning to plunge us into war (whenever it comes) on the side of England and France — **and therefore, Russia** — even while they were framing a neutrality act to quiet the public clamor for peace-insurance?

The internal evidence points that way. Will the American people be betrayed again?

EYES and EARS

By Mark Meechan

THE lash of a political Simon Legree is snapping and cracking in Washington.

Subservient Senators are being driven to save the President's face.

The great federal court issue has degenerated to the personal problem of an executive who has made a colossal misjudgment of the intelligence of the American people and now wants to back gracefully away from the ignominy he brought upon himself—but with the ignominious spoils.

There is probably not a Senator who, in the recesses of his own conscience, does not realize that the parliamentary struggle now in progress amounts to just that — and nothing more.

Therefore those whose dominant interest is the preservation of the solid New Deal front are driving the Senators with a relentless lash.

The Senators, from Joe Robinson down, do not like it. They are being whipped into a battle for which they have no heart.

The sting in the lash is the threat to the political survival of every Democratic Senator, which is bound up in the vote on the Robinson-Hatch "compromise" of the President's court-fixing bill.

Party solidarity is the foundation upon which the politician builds his career. Even in the face of patriotic duty, he will think a dozen times before he will do or say anything to weaken that foundation. Self-interest is one of the most human, therefore most prevalent, traits of politicians.

The New Deal, driven to the last ditch by the patriotic opposition of Senators who have proven that duty is more important to them than personal political survival, foregathered on Jefferson Island and decided to use the last of self-interest to "help" party members decide between conscience and the party.

* * *

It would have been much easier for all, of course, had the President decided to look defeat in the face and embrace it.

It would even have been better for the President himself — the forgiving American people would probably have absolved him of his dangerous dictatorial ambition by reason of his repentance. The American people cling to their idols.

To have decided upon an honest compromise — such as submitting to the people a constitutional amendment calling

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C.I.O. Movement Is Tool In the Hands of Moscow

Founded by the order of Moscow, the C. I. O. was built up in America with Communist aid and is teeming with Communists from top to bottom. The C. I. O. acts on instructions from the American Communist leadership and the Communist Central Committee of the United States.

Lewis Obeys When Foster Issues Order

At the World Congress of the Communist International in Moscow in August, 1935, Georgi Dimitroff gave the following instructions for the American Communists:

"Emphasizing the special importance of forming a united front in the sphere of the economic struggle of the workers . . . the Congress makes it a duty of the Communists to adopt all practical measures for the realization of the unity of the trade unions by industries and on a national scale."

A few weeks later 400,000 leaflets with these directions from Moscow were being distributed throughout the United States and the whole secret party apparatus was developing a brisk activity for the united front of the workers in accordance with Dimitroff's commands.

C. I. O. Follows Party Program

As early as November the formation of the Committee for Industrial Organization was announced. In this short time the Communist Party of America had created the organ with the help of which it intends to make the united front ordered by Moscow a reality. The effective leadership was assumed by the "C.C.C." with its special division the "Central Agitation Propaganda Commission," which prepared extensive material to support energentically the beginning of the new movement. Shortly before the establishment of the C. I. O. a model speech was sent to all leaders of the party showing clearly that the Communists regard the C.I.O. solely as a tool of their revolutionary agitation. This model speech contains the following sentences:

"We here in America must make it clear to tens of millions of workers and farmers that the revolution in the U. S. A. is inevitable, and that only the overthrow of capitalism will secure for them a decent life of abundance. . . . Capitalism can be overthrown by the armed uprising of the people headed by the working class under the leadership of its bolshevik party. . . . Lenin teaches us that it is not sufficient to have a strong Communist party. It is necessary to have strong labor unions, capable of offering resistance to the employers and of taking the offensive . . . this can be realized only when the unions are built on the industrial basis."

Strikes, Terror Part of Plan

At the beginning of 1936 the Communist Central Committee again expressed its conformity to this program: "The Communist party stands firmly on the side of those progressive forces which are fighting for industrial unionism."

Thus the C. I. O. arose from Moscow's realization that it is necessary to possess willing and well organized cells in all factories. By a ruthless policy of strikes, from the two-minute warning strike to the sit-down strike of weeks' duration, menacing of strike-breakers, demonstrations and street riots, it is intended to harass public order, and by terrorizing each factory to force the entire economy under the dictatorship of the Communist party.

A conquest of industry, Moscow figures, would place a power in the hands of the Central Committee of the Communist party of the United States which would make it possible to dictate the government's policy. **Hence the C. I. O. is no trade union serving the interests of the American workers, but a pace-setter of world revolution.**

Lewis, Former Foe, Now Leads

John L. Lewis became the leader of this organization for the class war. In former years he fought vigorously against the Communists, but then changed over and has now performed such services to Moscow that it is intended, in a Soviet America, to rename Detroit Lewis-Town; a map on which are shown the changes in the names of important cities in the United States in case of the coming to power of the Communist, is on display in the Moscow Museum of Revolution.

Lewis' closest collaborators are experienced Communists. John Brophy, today executive director of the C. I. O., Powers Hapgood, today field representative of the C. I. O., and Adolph Germer, today general organizer of the C. I. O., were among the most violent opponents of Lewis in the days when he fought against Communism.

Not very different was his relationship to William Z. Foster, leader of the American Communists; today they also are the best of friends and Foster tells Lewis what to do. Apart from these positions of leadership, the C. I. O. is permeated with Communists from top to bottom.

Through Foster, Moscow commands, and the C. I. O. carries out the commands and instructions. A few examples illustrate this.

Foster's Orders Law for C. I. O.

On October 1, 1936, W. Z. Foster issued instructions which were promptly followed by the C. I. O.

Among other things he demanded that "Supporting Committees should be formed among fraternal organizations." Only one month later a "Fraternal Orders Conference" met in Pittsburgh and a "Fraternal Orders Committee" was organized to preach the gospel of the C. I. O. A certain Bill K. Gebert, who shortly before had been the district organizer of the Communist party in the important district of Chicago, was elected chairman. Thus here also an experienced Communist took the leadership.

Another of Foster's instructions demanded that the building up of the Workers Alliance should be more strongly supported and that "representatives of the organizing crew should visit . . . meetings of the unemployed." Immediately C. I. O. leaders took part in all Alliance meetings.

Foster further ordered that well-known negro speakers, including those of the National Negro Congress (likewise a Communistic organization) should be sent into the steel districts. On February 6 the C. I. O. was already calling a group of negro leaders together in Pittsburgh.

Strikers Carry Out Moscow's Desire

Foster also ordered that the connections of the American Youth Congress (organized and controlled by the Communists) should be exploited. Immediately 50 members in Chicago of a branch organization of the Congress, the American Student Union (Communist-Socialist) were used for the distribution of C. I. O. leaflets.

No less promptly were Foster's instructions followed in the great automobile strike. Important liberals and others were to be sent to the strike area. A "National Citizen's Committee," consisting of liberals who sympathized with the strike, including educators, writers, artists, etc., was to be erected. A few days later the American Civil Liberties Union of New York established itself in Flint and Detroit, brought liberal orators, and began to organize liberal educators, economists, and writers in a "National Citizen's Committee" to support the strikers.

Foster further advised that if troops were brought into the strike area the strikers should fraternize with the soldiers and try to win them over to their side. It is generally known that every means was employed to influence the National Guardsmen. Indeed one boastful Communist claim set at 50 per cent the number of Michigan National Guardsmen on duty at Flint, Mich., as "friendly" to the party.

Moscow Paper Cheers "Progress"

Statistics of strikes in the United States for 1936 show a slight increase over 1935, though the number of strikes involved was somewhat smaller. But the development in 1937 threatens to surpass all former figures. Not a day passes without a number of strikes being announced. Riots and demonstrations are everywhere on the increase. A policy of destruction is deliberately being carried out which leads to an aggravation of the distress of the masses and thus makes them susceptible to Communist catch-words. No wonder this development is greeted with joy in Moscow. Thus Pravda writes on April 22, 1937, that the strike movement in the United States has taken on a militant, offensive character.

"The strikers have achieved important successes, whose political significance is great."

Pravda observes with pride that the strike movement now occupies a central position in American life.

The newspaper continues: "For the first time millions of workers in the United States who have hitherto remained outside any kind of organization are joining the class trade unions. The proletariat is employing strikes more and more frequently found following the path of consistent class war."

Through the establishment of the C. I. O. the Communist party has become a decisive political factor in the United States. The seed of Moscow is beginning to bear fruit.

If the attack which Communism has inaugurated with the help of the C. I. O. is not repulsed, the end will be the **red dictatorship—Soviet America.**

Revolution in Russia Plotted To Destroy a Christian Power

SOCIAL JUSTICE here presents the third in its series of disclosures of the machinations of the international bankers and their war-making among the nations, naming names and citing documentary confirmation. The financing of the Russian revolution by international bankers, long at enmity with the Christian "holy empire" of Imperial Russia, is concluded in this instalment. Further disclosures of the international money powers will be continued.

The Russian Revolution of March, 1917, came like a great explosion.

Indeed, this was more than a German plot; **it was a world-conspiracy, first against Russia and next against Christian civilization at large.**

The following two documents throw a significance upon the nature of this plot fostered by international bankers:

"Copenhagen, June 18, 1917.

"Mr. Ruffner, Helsingfors:

"Dear Sir: Please be advised that from the Disconto-Gesellschaft account 315,000 marks have been transferred to Mr. Lenin's account in Kronstadt, as per order of the Syndicate. Kindly acknowledge receipt.

"Nilandervay 98, Copenhagen
"W. Hansen & Co.—Svensen."

"Stockholm, Sept. 21, 1917.

"Mr. Raphael Scholan,
"Haparanda,

"Dear Comrade: The office of the banking house, M. Warburg has opened in accordance with telegram from president of Rheinish-Westphalian Syndicate an account for the undertaking of Comrade Trotzky. The attorney (agent) purchased arms and has organized their transportation and delivery up to Luleo and Varde. Name to the office of Essen & Son in Luleo, receives, and a person authorized to receive the money demanded by Comrade Trotzky.

"Fraternal greetings,
"J. Furstenberg."

Documents SSU. 213-17-72

Furstenberg also assumed the name of Ganetzky, together with his friend Radek, alias Sobelsohn, became later prominent members of the Soviet government.

In March, 1917, Furstenberg took an active part in the "defeatist" propaganda in Russia; and it was through his medium that part of the money contributed by the international bankers to the leaders of the destruction of civilization was forwarded to Russia.

Concentrate On "Holy Russia"

The documents above quoted reveal the active participation of international banking organizations in the "undertaking of Comrade Trotzky."

The Disconto-Gesellschaft, the Rheinish - Westphalian Syndicate, the international banking firm of Warburgs, the various subsidiary banking institutions in Scandanavia, all of them were working in harmonious accord with the red generals of the world-revolution.

This was the "one big union" the aim of which was the complete destruction, if possible the annihilation, of "holy Russia"—the cornerstone of eastern European Christianity.

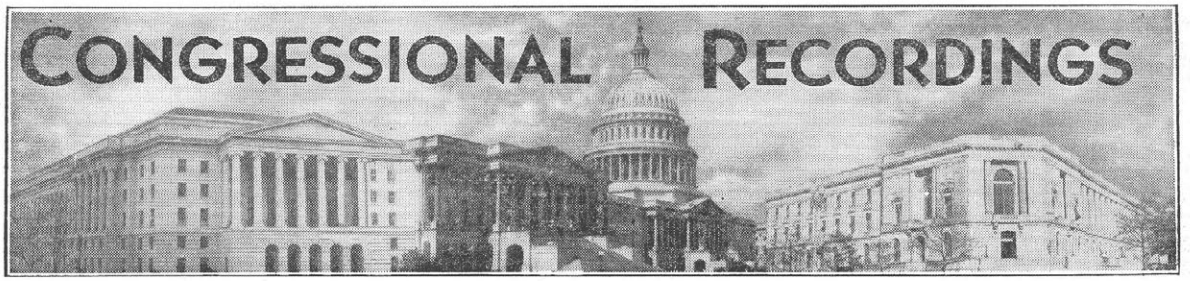
When, after three years of gigantic struggle, Russia collapsed, having been deserted by the Entente both from a military standpoint and in the way of economic assistance, Germany immediately grasped the opportunity to exploit the Baltic provinces.

Mission Called Warburg Delegation

In July, 1919, the Berlin Eisenbahnbaugesellschaft, of Becker & Company, outlined a detailed plan for the economic penetration of the Baltic provinces by Germany. It was understood that the Deutsche Bank backed this enterprise and that Mr. Eugene Schiff was interested in this scheme.

After the war, the German peace delegation was so obviously dominated by international banking interests that it became known as "The Warburg Delegation."

It cannot be denied that a highly organized international financial body, with ramifications all over the world, would be in a position to dictate terms and to impose its control over a limited and compact organization such as the League of Nations.



Lewis Union Collects Political Party Funds

Half of Organizers Are Self-Avowed Communists; Recruit Military and Naval Forces

By Hon. E. E. Cox
Representative from Georgia

John L. Lewis and his lieutenants are now engaged in the unionization under the Committee for Industrial Organization banner, and according to Committee for Industrial Organization concepts, of 3-million government workers, federal and state. Newspaper reports have quoted some of the Committee for Industrial Organization leaders as saying that **"as yet" the Army and Navy forces are not to be so organized.** "As yet" the employes of the United States postal service are not to be so organized. Those two words "as yet" contain implications of the gravest danger to this nation, to our constitutional democracy, and to the personal liberties of our people.

Does anybody believe that when John Lewis and his Communistic assistants have thoroughly organized the federal and state and city employes that these labor commissars will hesitate **to demand and to secure the most confidential documents in the files of the government?**

Does anyone question my assertion that the motivating force behind the Committee for Industrial Organization is Communistic?

I have in my possession an authentic transcript of the plan of campaign for a general steel strike worked out by America's leading Communist, William Z. Foster, in Pittsburgh in 1936. The details of procedure of the present steel strike were laid down in their entirety in that plan.

I have an authentic list of the names of the organizers for the Committee for Industrial Organization, which shows that 75 of them are members of the Communist party. In addition to these 75, there are working as volunteer organizers 46 others who are known or suspected Communists. **Out of an organizing staff of 249 people, 121 of them are self-avowed Communists or are known to be Communists.**

It is known to the commanding officers of both military and naval services that Communists are recruiting members to their party among the civil and the enlisted personnel. It is known that these Communists are carrying on their activities here in the Washington Navy Yard, at Brooklyn, and in the navy yard at San Francisco. Wherever these military and naval forces are stationed these Communistic workers men and women, are busy proselyting. The proofs behind these charges are available whenever any investigation committee of this Congress desires them to be produced.

The avowed purpose of John Lewis and his Committee for Industrial Organization is to create a political party with a large enough treasury —an obvious necessity—which, with the tremendous voting power of his labor forces, will give to him control of the Presidency and Congress.

Farmers' Profits Belie Abundance of Wheat Crop

By Hon. Henry C. Luckey
Representative from Nebraska

The wheat growers of the United States are confronted today with a very serious situation. Within the last 60 days the wheat market has fluctuated about 30 cents per bushel, entailing a loss to the farmers of more than $216-million! This will not rebound to the benefit of the consumer. The processor will base his price of flour, bread, or breakfast cereals on the peak price of wheat, and the consumer will not benefit one penny by the loss the farmer is sustaining.

In view of the world wheat situation this huge drop in the wheat market apparently is due solely to speculative influences. We have today the smallest wheat stocks in the history of this country. The present world crop prospects do not indicate that a huge surplus or carry-over is in sight. For the first time in many years domestic wheat prices are nearing the world prices. Under these conditions we should be able to export our surpluses of the present crop.

But what is the picture confronting the American wheat grower today? First, the farmer is heavily indebted and must sell his crop as soon as it is harvested. In the years when he did raise a fair crop he received ruinously low prices. Then he encountered a series of drouth years, when he had little or nothing to sell. His overhead, taxes, interest, repairs, seed, and other fixed expenses — went on just the same. **As a result he is now forced to sell his crops for whatever the speculator and processor are willing to pay him, and they are taking advantage of his predicament with a vengeance.**

During the months when the farmer has wheat to sell the price is low. When he no longer has wheat to sell the price skyrockets. That is a speculator's market. The consumer who buys wheat, flour and cereals six months after, buys them at a cost based upon the peak of the market. Thus **the farmer's cash income is slashed and the consumer's dollar buys a minimum of farm products.**

Within the short space of two months, the price for wheat on the Chicago market dropped from a little over $1.30 a bushel to less than $1.05 a bushel. In cold figures this means a loss of more than $204-million to the wheat growers of this country.

There you have the picture of the farmer's predicament. It is a problem of tremendous importance, not only to the farmers, but to the entire nation. When the income of 33 million of our farm population is reduced, there is corresponding reduction in the purchasing power of the largest economic group in the country. A proper solution must be found if we are to have a balanced economy. We cannot enslave the farmer for the benefit of the speculator and processor.

Communist Union Leaders Threaten Even the Captain

By Hon. Royal S. Copeland
Senator from New York

There is unquestionably an effort on the part of the Communistic party, or Communists, to take possession of the positions upon our ships. There is in this country one Harry Bridges, an alein, who is here by our courtesy, who is an avowed Communist and leader of a movement upon the Pacific coast which in my opinion is subversive and dangerous to our government. What Bridges started on the Pacific coast has gone over to the Atlantic coast. An avowed Communist is the leader of a minority group of seamen.

What are these men doing? Here is one thing they did, according to the evidence given to me by a gentlemen from San Francisco. It so happened that the captain, who had been in command of the ship for 17 years, had a home in San Francisco. Since he was in his home port, he naturally went home. One evening five members of the big "beef trust" from the Communistic union went to his house to see the captain. They said to his wife: "You have a beautiful home here; you and your husband ought to live for years to enjoy it; your husband is in good health; he ought to live for a good many years; but he might not live more than a year or more than a week." They said to the husband, "Captain, you have never joined the union, **you are going to join it tonight.**". The "beef squad" took him down, initiated him into the union, and the next day put him on the dock **to picket his own ship.**

Second Country of U. S. Can't Long Survive

By Hon. Dewey W. Johnson
Representative from Minnesota

Today we have two United States, one employed and the other unemployed. In United States No. 1, wherein lives three-fourths of the country, every man has a job. His family lives in comfort, has a radio, automobiles, good food, clothes and the comforts of life. This United States that is employed enjoys greater luxury than any other similar group of people on the face of the earth. But in the United States that I call No. 2, there is hunger, disease, suffering and privation. These Americans number 10-million or more. They have no home they call their own. Their diet in United States No. 2 is too lean to maintain normal development — it is slow starvation — and their clothing is whatever cast-offs can be made over.

Abraham Lincoln said shortly before the Civil war that **a nation half slave and half free could not long survive.** No truer statement can be made of the present state of the nation in reference to employment and the right to a job. Here we are stumbling along in this country after nearly a decade of the depression with millions of unemployed. Millions of children today in this country have never seen their fathers leave the house in the morning to go to a private job. Millions of children are being reared in environments that promise them nothing for the future. And if present conditions continue, millions more will be born into citizenship in the United States No. 2, where a fellow never has a chance. One-million young men and women this month have been graduated from our schools and colleges. Is there anyone in this audience who can give a definite idea of what they are going to do?

To say that a fellow never has a chance in this country within a country is quite true with such opposites in economic viewpoints as Harry Hopkins, W. P. A. administrator, and Mr. Cameron of Ford Motor Co., both stating that, even though industrial production and distribution come back to the level of the boom year, there will still be an unemployment level of about 7½-million persons in the country.

Labor Monopoly Replaces That Of Management

By Hon. Allen J. Ellender
Senator from Louisiana

Our government has fought and is now engaged in fighting industrial monopolies. **Monopolies are powerful—they are inimical to American business. Monopoly in trade unionism is just as undesirable as monopoly on the management side of industry.** Because of the competition which exists in various industries, I cannot conceive that industry could organize itself under one banner, but it may be possible for labor to organize under one management, and for that reason labor monopoly is to be feared even more than industrial monopoly.

Some of these labor agitators are promising more fighting! Some proclaim that they have just begun to fight! How will they fight? Will they use force or will they use legal means? Now is the time for them to display their colors. Some have shown their method of offense by inciting the dynamiting of the main water lines of one of the steel companies, and thereby putting the plant out of commission and throwing some six or seven thousand peaceful bread earners out of work!

Do Mr. Lewis and Mr. Murray approve of such cowardly acts? Let them help to apprehend the culprit who is responsible for such lawlessness and expel him from their ranks.

The Purchase

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
—BUT, GEE WHILLIKINS, I PAID THE INDIANS MORE THAN THAT FOR IT!
SOLD TO John Lewis
HERE'S MY RECEIPT !
$ 600,000 DONATION TO ROOSEVELT'S CAMPAIGN FUND
RP-S

—Orr in the Chicago Tribune.

Firms Share Profits With Workers

Employes to Divide With Stockholders

Social Justice is happy to be able to inform its readers of three more firms that have taken the step of sharing their profits with labor—in addition to the regular living wage.

President Harmon P. Elliott of the Addressing Machine Co., of Boston, Mass., called in his 350 workers, announced wage increases totaling $85,000 and set up an irrevocable trust fund of $250,000 (half of his personal fortune)—invested in 7 per cent cumulative stock of the company. Moreover, he agreed that in the event his business is discontinued, sold or merged, the principal of the $250,000 trust will be divided among all employes, according to length of service.

"In case the company's earnings fall off, the trust fund dividends will be paid in full before dividends on any other stock, including my own," Mr. Elliott said.

Sets Precedent For Restaurants

The McVittie chain restaurants, of which there are five, are located in Denver, Colo. Mr. A. A. McVittie, has announced that every employe is to receive 25 per cent of the net profits in addition to their regular wages, a mountain lodge for women employes and playground for all employes' children, every employe to participate in the management, four vacations a year with pay in advance, (one for every three months of work), free hospitalization and operations when necessary, and a three-judge court to act on all contemplated discharges.

In making his announcement, Mr. McVittie said it was for the "happiness and economic security of all his employes" that he is inaugurating the plan. By it, he shatters present employment customs, he banishes fear of the future, and establishes a precedent for the entire restaurant industry throughout the United States and the world.

Workers Share In Dividends

The third firm is the Garlock Packing Co of Palmyra, N. Y. Its president, George L. Abbott, has announced a new type "wage premium" plan, whereby the hourly paid workers will receive "dividends" along with the regular dividends to stockholders. The first payment of these dividends will amount to $75,000.

The "wage premium" is measured in terms of quarterly cash dividends paid to the company's stockholders on the company's common stock, and the respective length of service credited to individual employes. To an employe, who on a given dividend date, has completed six months of work, there will be paid a wage premium equivalent to the dividend distributed that day on five shares of common stock.

An employe who on such date has completed one year of service will receive the equivalent of a dividend on 10 shares of stock. For each successive year of service, the equivalent of a dividend on five shares of common stock will be added until a total equivalent to the dividend on 50 shares is reached.

Why Not Let Labor Seek Hope in Union With All the People?

For more than thirty years the American Federation of Labor has been organized presumably for the benefit of labor. As a matter of fact its interests were concerned not so much with the mass-laboring man as they were with skilled artisans such as carpenters, electricians and stone masons.

No one denies that the A. F. of L. has achieved a great amount of good for approximately 3-million of the 48-million laborers in America.

The significant fact, however, in the light of the current labor warfare is that, throughout its entire existence, the A. F. of L. was organized on a horizontal basis, that is, by skilled trades.

In recent months the C. I. O., headed by John L. Lewis, has supported the proposition that labor should be organized on a vertical basis — one great union including all labor as a mass. Thus, the C. I. O. believes that all the engineers, electricians, steel workers and common laborers in the automotive industry, for example, should be herded together in a politically powerful unit. By sheer force of numbers, so it was upheld, labor would gain economic liberty by either capturing political power headed by officers chosen by this organization, or by dominating the incumbents in politics, such as the New Dealocrats, who feared to lose the labor vote.

All in all, the A. F. of L. has been unsuccessful in achieving economic liberty for labor.

Class Warfare Wrong Basis

Recent events have proven that vertical unions espoused by John Lewis and the C. I. O. cannot win economic liberty for labor because the spirit of the entire organization is wedded to class warfare and **because the leaders of the movement erroneously have identified economic liberty with political domination.**

Strikes, bloodshed, sabotage, civil unrest, mild revolution, disrespect for constitutional law and many other evils have resulted in alienating the good opinion of the majority of Americans from the C. I. O.

In fine, the average American who is in the majority, is now frowning upon all labor movements. He regards them not only as a nuisance and impediment to prosperity but as a threat to civil liberties and to political freedom.

Class warfare is an abomination. Mass labor organization is beginning to be regarded as a movement almost intolerable to clear-thinking citizens precisely because it breeds and thrives on class warfare.

Encyclical Points Christian Way

In his "Reconstruction of the Social Order" Pope Pius XI recognizes the need of labor unions to which laborers only belong. These labor unions, according to this great teacher, may be of a neutral nature if they take the precaution to avoid error and abide by the fundamental rules of morality which His Holiness lays down. Obviously this dictum of the Pontiff requires, as a prerequisite, Christ-like virtue in the leaders of labor.

While recognizing such unions, nevertheless, His Holiness seems to prefer organizations, or unions, in which **both laborers and industrialists, as well as all other good citizens, combine their forces for the common welfare of all in general and for the specific welfare of the laborer in particular.** More than that, Pius XI advocates that these organizations be regulated by a hierarchical form of government which, by its very essence, precludes mob rule and even majority rule.

When democratic processes are not guided by the principles of Christ, democracy is capable of excesses as bad, if not worse, than the excesses of autocracy.

American democracy idealizes a rule of law and not a rule of man.

Principles, Not Numbers, Rule

Christianity idealizes a rule of righteousness and not a rule of numbers.

Christianity and American democracy should work hand in hand to sustain a government which will bring about better results under the banner of peace.

While the principles of the A. F. of L. or of the C. I. O., or, for that matter, of the Workers Council for Social Justice may be sound and good, nevertheless, it appears that the principles for Social Justice Councils are better and preferable, **insofar as Social Justice Councils are composed of the best minds of citizens of every class who are anxious to bring about economic liberty to the downtrodden.**

Good and great leadership cannot thrive apart from sound Christian principles. They are only fit to lead who bow to the sovereignty of God.

On the basis of peace instead of warfare and recognizing that capital needs labor and labor needs capital, we invite honest men and women of every class, who believe in the Christian principle of God's fatherhood, to organize for the welfare of all.

Labor Highlights

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Threat letters are being received by members of the Senate and House Labor Committees who are handling President Roosevelt's wage and hour regulation bill. One of the letters sent to the late Chairman William Connery is reported to have warned:

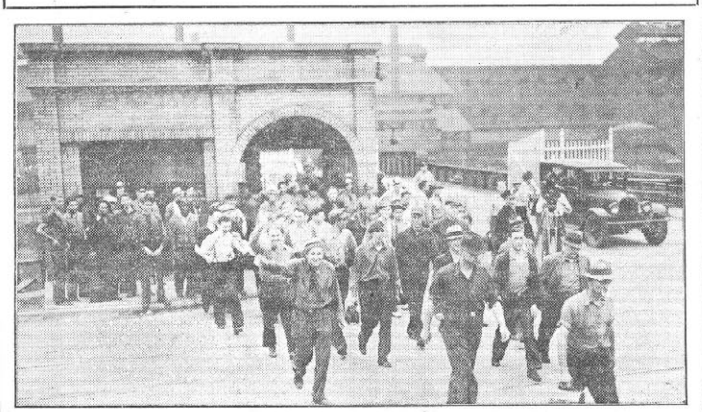
> "We have agents all over the country. When we strike, it will be suddenly. We will not knock on the door when we enter. You cannot tell who our members are. **One of them may be the waiter who serves you tonight."**

Representative Matthew Dunn of Pittsburgh, another member of the House committee, has requested postal agents to investigate whether the senders of these anonymous letters had anything to do with the sudden death of Connery from food poisoning.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND.—R. Lee Crowmer, an organizer for the C. I. O. Textile Workers' Organizing Committee, resigned recently and celebrated his severance as general organizer for the state of Indiana by burning 432 C. I. O. application cards in a bonfire in this city. He stated that he regretted his activity ever since he became convinced that the C. I. O. did not have the workers' interest at heart. He further maintained that the boycott tactics were employed to injure business and labor in the long run and that the "top boys" of the C. I. O. were trying to lead labor rank and file into Communism.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The C. I. O. charter file, recently made public for the first time, reveals that the organization has formed units in no fewer than 85 industries. It has 27 international unions affiliated with it and, in addition, 177 employe organizations in approximately 60 other industries. Geographically, the international unions have membership in every state. Their greatest strength is in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Indiana, California, New Jersey and Michigan.

BACK TO THE FACTORY



A group of employes leaving their day's work at the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, after Ohio's governor, Martin L. Davey, had disobeyed the command of Secretary Perkins to "kidnap" Frank Purnell, the company's president, until he signed up with the C. I. O. More than half of the employes of this company had joined the back-to-work drive in the steel strike area. —*Wide World Photo.*

Pius XI Speaks to the Priests

New Letter on Communism Asks Clergy to Help Poor

By Pope Pius XI

To apply the remedies (thus briefly indicated) to the task of saving the world, Jesus Christ, our Divine King, has chosen priests as the firstline ministers and messengers of His gospel. Theirs is the duty, assigned to them by a special vocation, under the direction of their bishops and in filial obedience to the Vicar of Christ on earth, of keeping alight in the world the torch of Faith, and of filling the hearts of the faithful with that supernatural trust which has aided the Church to fight and win so many other battles in the name of Christ: "This is the victory which overcometh the world, our Faith."

To priests in a special way We recommend anew the oft-repeated counsel of Our Predecessor, Leo XIII, to go to the workingman. We make this advice Our own, and, faithful to the teachings of Jesus Christ and His Church, We thus complete it: **"Go to the workingman, especially where he is poor; and, in general, go to the poor."** The poor are obviously more exposed than others to the wiles of agitators who, taking advantage of their extreme need, kindle their hearts to envy of the rich and urge them to seize by force what fortune seems to have denied them unjustly. **If the priest will not go to the workingman and to the poor, to warn them or to disabuse them of prejudice and false theory, they will become an easy prey for the apostles of Communism.**

Indisputably much has been done in this direction, especially after the publication of the Encyclicals "Rerum Novarum" and "Quadragesimo Anno." We are happy to voice Our paternal approval of the zealous pastoral activity manifested by so many bishops and priests who, with due prudence and caution, have been planning and applying new methods of apostolate more adapted to modern needs. But for the solution of our present problem all this effort is still inadequate.

When our country is in danger, everything not strictly necessary, everything not bearing directly on the urgent matter of unified defense, takes second place. So we must act in today's crisis. Every other enterprise, however attractive and helpful, must yield before the vital need of protecting the very foundation of the Faith and of Christian civilization. Let our parish priests, therefore, while providing of course for the normal needs of the Faithful, dedicate the better part of their endeavors and their zeal to winning back the laboring-masses to Christ and to His Church. Let them work to infuse the Christian spirit into quarters where it is least at home. The willing response of the masses, and results far exceeding their expectations, will not fail to reward them for their strenuous pioneer labor. This has been and continues to be our experience in Rome and in other capitals, where zealous parish communities are being formed as new churches are built in the suburban districts, and real miracles are being worked in the conversion of people **whose hostility to religion has been due solely to the fact that they did not know it.**

But the most efficacious means of apostolate among the poor and lowly is the priest's example, the practice of all those sacerdotal virtues which We have described in Our Encyclical "Ad Catholici Sacerdotii." Especially needful, however, for the present situation is the shining example of a life which is humble, poor, and disinterested, in imitation of a Divine Master who could say to the world with divine simplicity: "The foxes have holes and the birds of the air nests, but the Son of Man hath nowhere to lay His head."

A priest who is really poor and disinterested in the Gospel sense may work among his flock marvels recalling a St. Vincent de Paul, a Cure' of Ars, a Cottolengo, a Don Bosco, and so many others; while an avaricious and selfish priest, as We have noted in the above mentioned Encyclical, even though he should not plunge with Judas to the abyss of treason, will never be more than "empty brass" and a useless "tinkling cymbal." Too often, indeed he will be a hindrance rather than an instrument of grace in the midst of his people. Furthermore, where a secular priest or a religious is obliged by his office to administer temporal property, let him remember that he is not only to observe scrupulously all that charity and justice prescribe, but that he has a special obligation to conduct himself in very truth as a father of the poor.

U.S. Treasury Orders Carmelite Sisters to Surrender Gold Relics

From the Chicago Tribune:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. — The Carmelite Sisters, a Roman Catholic cloister order devoted to prayer, were notified by the federal treasury today that they may not use approximately $2,000 in gold, principally keepsakes that have been converted into bulion, to manufacture a sacred vessel for the chapel in the Carmelite convent here.

For 10 years the sisters have been receiving donations of old gold from friends throughout the United States, intending to use it to plate a monstrance for the chapel. But, according to a ruling of the treasury, the gold must be surrendered.

The money that can be realized by selling the gold to the treasury will amount to only $600, although the metal at current prices is worth $1,800, according to spokesmen for the sisters.

For the information of Mr. Morgenthau, and without causing him to expend taxpayers' money for an investigation, SOCIAL JUSTICE willingly and fearlessly admits that it has certain evidence that Father Coughlin has a sacred vessel in use at the Shrine of the Little Flower made of gold from keepsakes such as rings, watches and brooches, and that this vessel was manufactured from these articles during the past year after they had been necessarily reduced to bullion.

On interviewing Father Coughlin as to what he was going to do about it, the writer of this article was told to print the following:

"Let Morgenthau come and try to get it!"

More About the Catholic Worker

Reverend F. T. July 12, 1937
Chicago, Ill.

Reverend and Dear Father: IN RE:

THE CATHOLIC WORKER A PUSSYFOOTER

I was heartened at your exposure of "The Catholic Worker" which, to my mind, is nothing more than a compromiser in this battle between Christianity against Communism.

I have first hand information of what transpired at the Catholic Press Conference held in Rochester, New York, recently. Therefore, let me assure you that "The Catholic Worker" was the only so-called Catholic newspaper which opposed the passing of a resolution to condemn the activities of the Communists in Spain.

Dorothy Day and her assistants likely are well-intentioned zealots who are endeavoring to dig a Panama Canal with a toothpick. They assume that Christianity must have no hatred in its entire content. From this assumption, they draw the erroneous conclusion that we must not hate Communism.

Every priest recognizes the scriptural counsel for us "To love justice and hate iniquity." In its application, this means we must love Communists, but hate Communism.

"The Catholic Worker" with its pussyfooting heresy described above certainly is not in harmony with the great Fathers of the Church who, by word and deed, battled against Arianism, Nestorianism, Albigensianism, and all the other isms which rose up to assail the divinity of Christ and the divinity of His doctrine.

In this contest between Christianity and Communism, it is necessary for us to take sides.

"You are either with Me or against Me," warned the Master.

It is granted that the Communists are fighting against the excesses of Modern Capitalism. So does Christianity.

It is well-known that the Communists suggest remedies which are tantamount to "leaping from the frying-pan into the fire."

Their remedies are not the remedies of Christian Social Science.

"The Catholic Worker" must take a definite stand in its opposition to Communism. Until then, I shall withhold my support from "The Catholic Worker" because the Rochester Catholic Press Conference has decisively proven to me and the clergy and Catholic newspapermen there present where "The Catholic Worker" stands.

Sincerely yours in Christ,

CEC:FT **Pro Deo et Patria.**

We See by the Papers

Frazier-Lemke Bill Still Holds Hope

From the Farmers' Exchange:

"The nation is again being swamped with debts. Nearly every business man and manufacturer begs you, over the radio and otherwise, to buy on credit. In other words, they beg you to mortgage your future—and not only your future, but that of your children and grandchildren—so that you and they will be paying for dead horses for the next 50 years. In fact, these dead horses will never all be paid for.

"Urging people to go into debt is just what brings about panics and depressions. They ought to know by this time that they will again be caught and swamped the same as they were caught and swamped in 1929. These business men, if they would face the facts and profit by them, would find that on June 30, 1935, there were about $80 on deposit for every $1 of actual money in the bank. How can you pay $80 with only $1?

"All that this administration would have to do to improve this situation is to get in back of the Frazier-Lemke Refinance Bills, which would refinance the city homes and the farms at 1½ per cent interest and 1½ per cent principal by issuing $3-billion of Federal Reserve notes as a revolving fund for this purpose. If that were done the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and the Federal Land Banks would not have to rob the American citizens of their homes and of their farms. This would again put sufficient money into circulation to make the bank deposits safe and would give employment to the unemployed. It would be a permanent and sane solution of our difficulties."

Father Coughlin "Clicks" Again

From the Bridgeport Evening Post:

"Whether you're Catholic or not (and this writer isn't), Father Charles E. Coughlin's new National Children's Hour (Sundays at 4 on WICC-MBS) will prove an excellent feature for any family with children. Yesterday's premiere was a sure-fire hit, with the famous radio priest interviewing youngsters about the sin of telling lies and the even greater sin of 'squealing' or gossiping."

Irish Press Free

DUBLIN, IRELAND. — President Eamon de Valera is having some difficulty in obtaining passage of his new Constitution due to the wording of the paragraph effecting the press. It proposes that the state shall insure freedom of the radio, press and cinema, but that they shall not be used to undermine public order, morality, or the authority of the state.

De Valera explained his purpose was to define the people's rights so they could easily understand them. He holds that the limitations set forth in the Constitution were really for the protection of democracy. They were also intended to curb the power of wealthy persons who bought newspapers to make more money and at the same time use the power of the press to control opinion.

The Pope Speaks Officially . . .

CHAPTER THREE

Pius XI on Private Property

SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents the third instalment of Pope Pius' encyclical "On the Reconstruction of the Social Order" in question and answer form. The questions are stated by Father Coughlin and the answers in each case are the directly quoted words of His Holiness Pius XI.

1. If all private property is abolished and becomes nationalized would not this be to the benefit of the working class.

No. The abolition of private ownership would prove to be not beneficial, but greviously harmful to the working class.

2. Who established the right to private property—man or God?

The right to own private property has been given to man by nature, that is, by the Creator Himself.

3. Why did God establish private ownership?

In order that individuals may be able to provide for their own needs and those of their families, so that by this means the goods which the Creator has destined for the human race may truly serve their purpose.

4. Is there a reasonable order to be maintained in acquiring private property and in possessing it?

Yes. A definite and stable order should be maintained in this regard.

5. What happens if all property is regarded as totally under the power of individuals?

If the social and public aspect of ownership be denied the logical consequence is individualism.

6. What happens if the private ownership of property be denied?

This leads to some form of collectivism.

7. If an individual owns private property can he use it as he himself pleases?

No. The right of owning private property must be distinguished from the right of using it as one pleases. No man is permitted to exceed the rights of ownership.

8. Since the principles of private property and the use of that property are two different characteristics relating to the same thing, how do we distinguish between them?

In distinguishing between them owners must take into accounut not only their own advantage but also the common good.

9. Whose business is it to define the distinction between ownership and use of a piece of property?

When there is need to make distinction and when the natural law does not definitely do so, then it is the function of the government. The public authority (the government), in view of the common good, may specify more accurately what is allowed and not allowed for property owners in the use of their possessions.

10. Can the government make any law it pleases in this regard?

No. The government may not discharge this duty in an arbitrary manner. Man's natural right of possessing and transferring property by inheritance must be kept intact and cannot be taken away by the government from man. Moreover, the government is not allowed to exhaust the property of individuals by crushing taxes and levies. The state has by no means the right to abolish private property but only to control its use and bring it into harmony with the interests of the public good.

11. When the state, or government, adjusts ownership by limiting the use of private property is not this government acting as an enemy to private ownership?

No. When the government adjusts private property ownership to meet the needs of the public good it acts as a friend of private owners because it prevents the possession of private property from creating intolerable burdens and thereby bringing about its own destruction.

12. Is not a man permitted to do what he pleases with his surplus money?

No. A man's superfluous income is not left entirely to his own discretion.

13. How is private property acquired?

In the first place it is acquired by occupation and by a man's own industry.

14. Is not harm done to the general good if an individual acquires property simply by squatting on it?

No wrong is done to any man by the occupation of goods unclaimed and which belong to nobody.

15. Supposing a man works in a factory, does not his labor give him title of ownership to what he produces?

No. The only form of labor which gives the workingman a title to its fruits is that which a man exercises as his own master and by which some new form, or new value is produced.

16. But supposing one man works for another man and expends his labor on another man's property, do all the new values produced by that labor belong to the owner of the property?

No. **Capital cannot do without labor nor labor without capital.** It is entirely false to ascribe the results of the combined efforts of the laborer and of the owner to either party alone. It is positively unjust that either the laborer or the owner should deny the efficacy of the other and seize all the profits.

17. But under modern capitalism has not capital intended to seize all the profits?

Capital has long been able to appropriate to itself excessive advantages. It claimed all the products and profits and left to the laborer the barest minimum necessary to repair his strength and to insure the continuation of his class. Modern capitalism held that all the accumulation of riches should fall to the share of the wealthy while the workingmen should remain perpetually in poverty or reduced to the minimum needed for their existence.

18. Was this true for all modern capitalism?

No. But it cannot be denied that a steady drift of economic and social tendencies was in this direction.

19. As a result of this modern capitalistic evil was another extreme evil brought into being?

Yes. Another equally false moral principle was generated. This latter error said that all production and profits, excepting those required to repair and replace invested capital, belonged by every right to the workingman.

20. Is this socialism?

No. This latter error was more subtle than that of the socialists. The socialists held that all means of production should be owned by the state. Both the above errors apparently are hostile to Christian economics.

21. What is the correct principle?

It is this: Wealth which is constantly being increased by social and economic progress must be so distributed among the various individuals and classes of society that the common good of all be thereby promoted. The good of the whole community must be safeguarded. Therefore, one class is forbidden to exclude the other from a share in the profits.

22. In modern society who violate these principles just set down?

They are violated by an irresponsible wealthy class who think it is a just state of things that the wealthy should receive everything and the laborer nothing. They are violated also by a propertyless wage earning class who demand for themselves all the fruits of production. This latter class go too far in vindicating their rights, by attacking and seeking to abolish all forms of ownership and all profits not obtained by labor.

23. As a result of the system of modern capitalism, which operates for practically all the profits in industry, is wealth produced only to satisfy such profits?

Yes.

24. Should wealth be produced and distributed on any other basis besides the profit basis?

Yes. The distribution of created goods must be brought into conformity with the demands of the common good and social justice.

Note: In these days when we have untold natural wealth in our nation together with the best engineers, inventors, mechanics and farmers, the potential supply is the greatest in the history of the world.

On the other hand the demand for goods in America is greater now than ever. New clothing, more food, new homes, new motor cars and scores of other commodities are demanded. Thus the supply is great and so is the demand. But the supply is not supplied because the manufacturers will not create wealth except at a profit for themselves.

However, it is not inferred that production for use should be the rule. Production for use at a profit is the correct rule—a profit for all.

Next week Pius XI will explain the correct way of abolishing the evils which bring about mass poverty to the working classes.

President Studying Plan To Take Over All Banks

(Continued from page 1)

Reserve Bank knows what he is talking about.

Thus, Mr. Roosevelt, having played the bankers' game by permitting them to coin and regulate money, now finds himself and his entire administration facing annihilation unless he adopts the policies which he threw overboard a few months after he was inaugurated in 1933.

At first he was determined to drive the money changers from the temple. Suddenly he decided to enter the temple with them, and permitted them **to pursue the same policies which had created the depression.**

Eight Recovery Attempts Fail

Meanwhile the New Deal built for itself a record of temporizing with experimentations. In eight programs, adopted consecutively, it endeavored to destroy the depression and produce prosperity.

Here are the president's eight attempts to restore prosperity without driving the money changers from the temple:

1. **He borrowed $18-billion from broken banks.**

2. **He adopted a policy of destruction.**

3. **He adopted a policy of price control.**

4. **He adopted a policy of credit control.**

5. **He adopted a policy of national doles.**

6. **He adopted a social security act that failed to secure.**

7. **He adopted a public works program with the government acting as contractor.**

8. **He adopted a policy of C. I. O.-ism, of wage-fixing and of supertaxation in order to share the wealth but which unfortunately only proved to share the poverty.**

A ninth policy now is left to him, namely, the nationalization of all banks.

An Old Principle Of Social Justice

SOCIAL JUSTICE has been on record since its first edition in proclaiming the necessity of nationalizing the Federal Reserve Banking System. Father Coughlin has insisted week after week that Congress should coin the money and regulate its purchasing power. But neither **SOCIAL JUSTICE** nor Father Coughlin has advocated, however, that the government take over the banking business as a whole.

SOCIAL JUSTICE has also advocated that banks operated by private individuals should keep 100 per cent reserve behind deposits.

This policy, which was labeled radical by the bankers and by the government two years ago, but which was steadfastly upheld by Father Coughlin, is now being admitted by the bankers as the only policy that can save them.

More than that, this governor of the Federal Reserve Banks appears to advocate **the issuance of non-interest bearing notes instead of interest-bearing bonds.** This, too, is something which has a familiar ring to followers of **SOCIAL JUSTICE.**

When it is considered how intimately and hand-in-glovishly Mr. Davis, through Marriner Eccles, works with President Roosevelt, **SOCIAL JUSTICE** is inclined to believe the information, which comes definitely from one of the highest sources in the government, relative to Mr. Roosevelt's plan to take over all the banks.

Steps in Reform Legislation

It is hoped that Mr. Roosevelt, while enunciating the correct philosophy, will not stumble in its execution. It is further hoped that he will not take the socialistic step of nationalizing local banks. The constitutional step which is in harmony with social justice is a simple one. It is this: **Congress has the right to coin money and regulate the value thereof; and of foreign coins.**

More specifically, here is the program:

1. Nullify the National Bank Act of 1863.

2. Nullify the Federal Reserve Bank Act of 1913 and all intermediary and subsequent acts down to date.

3. Enact legislation in harmony with the Constitution of the United States which mandates Congress "to coin money and regulate the value thereof; and of foreign coins."

Legislation must provide that a Congressional Board of Money, appointed by Congress, originate and pay into use interest-free money, bearing the seal of the United States Government, and in sufficient volume to establish and maintain equitable price levels. This means that Congress can issue currency. This also means that Congress can issue credit for necessary public works. It does not mean that local bankers may not lend money at interest. Local bankers may always lend money, provided they have 100 per cent reserve deposits backing up their loans.

Still Has Chance To Save America

If Mr. Roosevelt divorces himself from the eight failure-policies which he has inaugurated up to date and will assume responsibility for going to the very root cause of the depression, SOCIAL JUSTICE will support him in his endeavors.

Today, as of yesterday, we hold no personal animosity against the President although we are proud that we have opposed his piddling policies which have proven to be inefficient.

It is to be hoped that if and when Mr. Roosevelt determines to permit Congress to re-assume its right of coining money and "regulating the value of money and foreign coins," he will appreciate the correct definition of money. **Money is a receipt for wealth. It is not a receipt for debt nor it is a receipt for business.**

It is also hoped that the president will put to use the sterile gold buried at Fort Knox, Kentucky, and use it as a base, at least in part, for the currency and credit to be used by the United States.

Tax Dodge Quiz Is Skeleton in New Deal Closet

(Continued from page 1)

ly reprehensible," shouted Taylor in a speech on the floor. "It is cold-blooded graft of the purest ray serene."

Representative Lemke of North Dakota demanded that the tax inquiry be broadened to include the "autograph" incident. He declared:

"The corporations who took part in this affair were buying special privileges and political preferment. I am sure they can be successfully prosecuted and convicted. I shall be glad to assist Attorney General Cummings if he wishes to invoke the law against these corruptors of public morals."

Lemke Dodged Trap

Mr. Lemke informed **SOCIAL JUSTICE** that the Union Party, of which he was presidential nominee in the last election, turned down an opportunity to get corporation money through the same operation as that practiced by Jim Farley's national committee.

"A fellow approached me in Boston during the campaign," Mr. Lemke revealed, "and asked me to autograph a lot of our campaign books. He told me he could sell them for a premium price to certain corporations. I told him I wouldn't allow these corporations to buy their way into the Union Party, and that, furthermore, it was against the law for us to receive contributions in this manner."

EYES and EARS

(Continued from Page 4)

for a reform of the federal courts — would have been the salvation of the New Deal. That would not merely have proven that the President, having seen the error of his ways, had sincerely repented; it would have demonstrated a spirit of co-operation with the ideals set for this nation by the man who made it possible —George Washington.

Washington said that all changes in the fundamental balance of governmental powers should be made by the people themselves, as all power must derive from the governed in a true and lasting republic.

Washington, because he knew the way of tyrants, warned in unmistakable and bold terms—"But let there be no change by usurpation."

Whether the New Deal leaders like it or not, that is the crux of the whole court battle —and it may be the inspiration of a filibuster the most dramatic and courageous in the history of the American Congress.

The opponents to the President's court-fixing bill and to the cheating "compromise," whereby the President hopes to get Senators to vote against their fears, are opposed, not so much because they object to a change in the personnel of the court or the retirement regulations for federal judges —they are opposed because the President tried to change the courts "by usurpation."

The President played his popularity against the mature wisdom of the Father of His Country. He tried to do "the right thing in the wrong way." That is why Democratic Senators, long friends and loyal supporters of the President, have turned against him and are determined to oppose his wishes in the matter of court-tampering to the last ditch.

* * *

Senator Wheeler expressed the spirit of the opposition in one sentence of a recent speech. He said:

> **"It is just as wrong to pack the Supreme Court with only five, four, three, two or even one justice, as with six; it is still futile and needless."**

Wheeler is merely expressing his conviction that a thing which is wrong is eternally wrong.

If a man is ambitious to the point of encroaching upon the liberties of all the people, he is animated by the wrong spirit and he should be curbed in his ambitions no matter in what form they may be "compromised."

The Senate opposition, in other words, is not aligned so much against a bill, as against an individual.

The Senate opposition is the thin fighting line against dictatorship.

In this battle, therefore, the opposition are animated by a patriotic ideal.

The people will ultimately decide the issue. If they line up now behind "the thin battle line against dictatorship," then there will be reason to hope that this nation will go forward untrammeled by absolutism.

If the thin battle line is left to die fighting the people's battle, the way will be left wide open for the tyranny that George Washington fought and warned against.

Social Justice Program Formed in 900 Councils

(Continued From Page 3)

should notify Father Coughlin of its existence. He, in turn, will notify the national co-ordinator in that territory. The national co-ordinator, in turn, will approve some member of the group to act as a moderator.

Local Plans Soon

Within a short time a program for all the Councils in a given territory will be disclosed by the national co-ordinator.

It was pointed out that the tax rate on real estate is exceedingly high in some New England states and that much of the money obtained from the taxpayers is used to perpetuate waste and unnecessary political positions.

By method of petition this tax rate can be reduced. Moreover, it is possible to eliminate some county governments which overlap municipal governments and thereby compel many unnecessary political jobholders to seek productive work in some profession or industry.

Within the next two or three weeks the national co-ordinators will begin supplying the readers of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** with information relative to the territory over which they have jurisdiction.

National Co-ordinators

Once more **SOCIAL JUSTICE** prints the names of the national co-ordinators already appointed.

They are:

1. **Walter Baertschi** — Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Michigan.

2. **John Sullivan** — Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota.

3. **Edward Quinn**—Wisconsin.

4. **Miles Hayes**—New England (6 states).

5. **Joseph Robbins** — Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

The appointment of other national co-ordinators is under consideration.

No group of honest citizens now operating under a leader need have any fear that their senior officer will not be appointed as moderator provided he or she and the group are willing to abide by the simple regulations here printed.

New York Farmer At Mercy of Exploiters

Legislature Makes Dairy Farmer's Worst Enemy His Bargaining Agency

By the Farm Editor

The Michigan milk racket described in a recent issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE, has its New York counterpart in the workings of the Dairy League, a supposed farmers' co-operative similar to the Michigan Milk Producers' Association.

Approximately two-thirds of the milk used in the metropolitan New York market comes from the Empire state, with Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Vermont, Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts providing most of the remaining third.

For years New York maintained a state Division of Farms and Markets. Following the resignation of Charles H. Baldwin in February, 1935, a new commissioner, Peter G. TenEyck, attempted to wage the battle for the dairy farmers as state commissioner of agriculture and markets and as the chairman of the governor's committee for an interstate marketing agreement which would protect the New York state farmer.

Farmers' Price Bill Defeated

In the 1937 session of the New York legislature an honest attempt was made to give true collective bargaining power to the farmers of the state. This principle of collective bargaining was incorporated in the McElroy-Young bill, backed by the dairy farmers and, of course, opposed by the Dairy League, Sheffield Farms, the United States Department of Agriculture, Cornell University—whose agricultural school receives $400,000 a year in federal funds—the Farm Bureau and other reactionary interest in the state.

The bill was a good bill in the sense that it recognized the right of the farmer to fix a price on his product.

Opposing this bill, the milk monopolists, as represented by Borden and National Dairy Products, introduced a competitive bill named from its sponsors, the Rogers-Allen bill, providing the most astounding theory that ever was presented on an agricultural question.

The Rogers-Allen bill simply placed the bargaining power of the farmers in the hands of their known enemies — the Dairy League and Sheffield Farms—who now, under a strange theory of co-operation, represent the farmers because they are the buyers of the farmers' dairy products of New York state.

Milk Co-op. Called a "Company Union"

The state chairman of the Dairy Farmers Union, Archie Wright, predicted a milk strike for New York state. He drew the parallel between the company union in industry and the Sheffield Dairy League Union of the farmers.

This Dairy Farmers Union is rapidly extending throughout New York state, having already over 4,100 in 10 out of the 61 counties. Everyone of these thousands recognizes that his bargaining power is surrendered to bargainers over whom the farmer has no control. Everyone recognizes that the so-called co-operative has "sold out" the farmers to the milk distributors.

The New York state legislature passed the Rogers-Allen bill, against the advice of Peter G. TenEyck and every honest farm interest in New York state. Governor Lehman signed the bill and turned the dairy farmer of New York over to the "tender mercies" of the milk monopolists. The collective bargaining for the New York farmers was now squarely in the hands of the Dairy League and Sheffield.

In June the farmers received a 25 cent advance, and before the advance could affect a single milk check, the price to the consumer was boosted the equivalent of 48½ cents! Both figures are computed on the 100 weight of milk.

On Thursday, July 1, the price of milk in New York advanced 1 cent a quart.

A cent a quart is a tremendous raise. Milk was already high enough in New York to provide a just return to the farmer and the distributor alike.

New York city received over 1,200,000,000 quarts of milk in a year. Applied to the entire receipts the cent a quart means that the consumer pays an additional $12-million —$6-million of which goes directly into the pockets of the distributors without any additional service whatsoever rendered for this abnormal profit.

Bill Passed To Extend Lower Rates

One of the most pointed battles for social justice ever fought in the halls of Congress was the struggle to bring enactment of the Gillette-Biermann bill, continuing low emergency interest rates on farm mortgage loans.

The bill has passed the House and Senate and as this is written, is on the desk of the President.

The legislation would extend the present 3½ per cent interest rate on federal land bank loans for another year and reduce the interest rate on land bank commissioners' loans from 5 to 4 per cent.

Both President Roosevelt and Governor William I. Meyers of the farm credit administration were vigorously opposed to its passage on the grounds that the majority of farmers "can and should" pay higher interest rates on their debts.

Luckily for the thousands of farmers who face foreclosures, a sufficient number of House members, who don't rely entirely upon the figures of the Department of Agriculture, have taken a different view.

That the House passed the bill knowing of the President's disapproval was indicated in a letter sent to Representative Marvin Jones of Texas, author of a similar measure and chairman of the house agricultural committee.

The letter, in which the President asked defeat of the bill, was made public recently at the Senate hearings. The President stated that any reduction below the 5 per cent return on land bank commissioner's loans would constitute "a gift from the federal Treasury."

He also cited losses to the government through the servicing of the 3½ per cent loans, and said he was "disturbed by the provisions" of the whole bill.

The legislation will cost the Treasury an estimated $40-million annually, the President added.

His arguments were shot full of holes in the House and Senate hearings, where experts testified that 178,000 farms were foreclosed last year, involving a value of $800-million.

What, these experts wanted to know, was a $40-million government loss against a loss of $800-million in the homes and livelihoods of farmers?

Farmfare

DALLAS, TEX.—The total amount of American cotton consumed outside of the United States this year will be about 2-million bales less than the amount consumed outside of the United States 30 years ago.

During the five years ending with July 31, 1929, 46 per cent of the cotton consumed outside of the United States was American cotton, while this year only 25 per cent of the world consumption will be American. In the final analysis, the responsibility for the loss of foreign markets for American cotton, is admittedly the policy of planned scarcity and of artificial price raising introduced in 1933 and 1934 with the Triple A.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Department of Agriculture and Commerce joint report shows a decline of 17 per cent of total mortgage debts on farm land and buildings in the period from 1930 to 1935. The farm indebtedness which was $9,214,278,000 on January 1, 1930, amounted to $7,645,091,000 on January 1, 1935. The report did not say what percentage of this lowered debt on farm real estate was caused by mortgage foreclosures during that period.

WASHINGTON D. C.—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace recently summoned farm leaders and representatives from 31 states to a hurried conference about the impending "dangers" of two consecutively successful wheat crops. The secretary and his government economists suggested that the farmers put a limit on wheat acreage under the federal soil conservation program of 1938. The farmers however, voted to continue present policies, allowing a farmer to grow as much wheat as he wishes as long as he shifts part of his acreage from corn, oats and other major crops to those classed as soil conserving.

False Farm Support Claimed for New AAA

President Hits Wallace For Misrepresentations Made on Backing Of Farm Groups

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace may mislead the people of the United States all he wants to without fear of an official reprimand.

Wallace

But when he misleads the President—that's against the rules, and calls for an explanation.

This principle of New Deal ethics was brought home to Mr. Wallace recently when he was called to the White House "carpet" to explain certain deceptions he is alleged to have employed in order to get the new "Three A" farm bill on the President's "must" list.

Wallace informed the President, and shortly after announced to the public, that the crop control bill had been written jointly by the National Farmers' Union, the National Grange and the Farm Bureau Federation, and that it had the full support of these three organizations.

Claimed Support of Bill Blows Up

The Chief Executive took the secretary at his word and proceeded forthwith to ram the control measure, a carbon copy of the outlawed A. A. A., down the throat of an unwilling Congress. At this point Chairman Marvin Jones of the House agricultural committee decided to investigate and found that Wallace had greatly over-estimated the amount of support behind the bill.

Among other things, Jones discovered that instead of "all farm groups" being back of the legislation, as Wallace had informed the President, there was really only one group behind it—the Farm Bureau.

It developed that the new "Three A" bill was a product of the Department of Agriculture, presented through the agency of the administration-controlled bureau. The other two farm bodies not only denied any part in the authorship, but refused to offer their support. When this became known, the bill was dropped like a piece of dry ice, and Wallace retreated in high confusion from the House hearing room.

President Scolds His Secretary

The secretary is reported to have received a stern rebuke from the President, who didn't like the idea of being made a party to the misrepresentations. He wanted to know from his farm cabinet member why he was not correctly informed.

Mr. Wallace's reply must have been something short of ample because he left the White House with the crisp command to get busy and "produce" farm support ringing in his ears.

Insiders say that the secretary believed he had sufficient number of farm leaders on the federal payroll to swing the support of the three farm organizations behind the control bill. He lost out, they say, because the expected support from this quarter failed to materialize at the crucial moment.

Ever since the presidential reprimand, D. of A. agents have been busy putting the heat on state and district farm leaders who are holding down government jobs, in a systematic drive to deliver the support of the farm organizations to the President. Wallace's recent pronouncement that the "Three A" proposals would be recommitted to Congress at this session was taken as an indication that he has rounded up the required support and is now sure of himself.

Grasshoppers Scourge Dust Bowl

Sweeping myriads of grasshoppers—living and dead—from the doorstep of a southeastern Colorado farmhouse. Thousands of midwestern farmers who earlier this season anticipated a relief from the long years of dreuth, are now anxiously watching the outcome of Colorado's battle against an invading horde of grasshoppers. Nearly 20,000 square miles of plains land were infested, with an estimated 257 grasshoppers to a square foot in some areas. No living plant, in the path of an invading swarm of grasshoppers, can escape. Relentlessy the pests devour entire crops.

—Acme newspicture.

ALDERMAN CLANCY

Enlightens Cohen on the Difference Between Fascists and Reds

By Leon Francis

DEY'S no use, Clency," Abe Cohen sighed, "I can't sleep no more. Vun paper says de Cummunists are efter me. De oder papers say de Fessists vant me. I tink I esk for a receiver."

"An' what would there be to receive?" inquired Alderman Clancy, whittling off a slice of pastrami. "Do you suppose this delicatessen would be what Lawyer Callahan calls a piece of resistance in a revolution? 'Twould not, 'Twould be swept as clean as a Congressional report on the operations o' the House o' Morgan. Regardless of whither the final victhory is won by the proletariat on one side or the proletariat on the other, they'll all be wantin' grub. Wasn't it the great John C. Calhoun who arose an' exclaimed in the face o' William McKinley: 'The way to a man's political heart is through his stomach'?"

"But," whined Cohen, "ven dey come in, how vill I know vich is vich?"

"The difference bechune Fassists an' Communists, Cohen, is aisy to distinguish. They're both dyin' to lick the boots o' the leader or, as the Germans call him, the furyier. 'Twill make no difference which iliment comes into your place o' business. The raysults'll be all the same as far as you're consarned. For the first time in your life you'll be out o' business with no raycourse to the law an' no bankruptcy coorts functioning.

"O' course, you'll be only what the famous John Stuart Mill referred to in his "Wealth o' Nations" as a fly in the ointmint—I mean a cog in the machine or a dot on the totalitarian universe, an' not a complimentary dot at that. That face o' yours that has been inscrutable to so many customers will pale befure the milithary display in this emporium of corned beef. That body o' yours on which you've wasted so much mistaken pride will quail an' trimble in alarm. All in all, 'twill be a great day for you, Cohen.

"But, there'll be no need for you to fret. Everything will be taken care of by the dictathor, even to the pint o' your personal starvation. The counthry'll be divided into two camps an' you'll be a camp follower on one side or the other in your usual condition o' hors-de-combat. You'll have to be or they'll plant you out here in that subdivision they call Ahorath Solam.

"But life'll be interestin', Cohen. They'll be no boards o' mediation. They'll be no woman in Washington tryin' to lock up men by subpoeny as they do in the alimony jail. They'll be no Constitution with all its impendin' evils. They'll be no Soopreem Coort that rayfuses to view the law as putty. They'll be no Congress, though that's perhaps just as well. They'll be nawthin' but the 'Sthrong Man' in Washington. He'll be what Lawyer Callahan calls the 'know all an' be all.'

"As it appears at prisint the sthrong man'll be Johnny Lewis. An' why not? A man who can whip around a bunch o' divvils with hearts o' steel isn't to be despised in any embattled nation. Johnny'll conthrol everything east o' the Wabash, south o' the Susquehanna an' north o' the Ohio, which gives him what Lawyer Callahan calls a tactical advantage, although only a Volstead parcintage o' one-half o' one parcint.

"The sicond sthrong man who's trying to prove his strinth is Bill Green, who conthrols all territory east o' the Swanee, south o' the Monongahela an' west o' the Rappahannock, which gives him only one-quarter o' one parcint. And so, as the great Thomas Francis Meagher remarked, they'll fight it out along that line if it takes all winther.

"Of course, Cohen, there'll be cussions an' repurcussions. As the brave Duke o' Wellington shouted at the battle o' Trafalgar: 'God fights on the side o' the heaviest bond issues.'

"The lines o' demarcation'll be closely dhrawn, with about ninety-foive parcint o' the American people spictators.

"O' course, the sthrong man'll reside in the White House. Won't Johnny have a time of it in the East Wing? I can see him now, emergin' from the pool, traipsin' to his office to meet a delegation o' the secret police. 'What's the throuble today?' sez he. 'Plinty,' sez Captain Gilhooly o' the gendarmes; 'six o' our giniralis're traffickin' with Bill Green's outfit.' 'To what purpose?' asks the sthrong man. 'They're out for individool bargainin',' replies the stooge. 'Shoot thim at sunset,' orders the sthrong mn, 'an' take off thim uniforms I gave thim. Dress thim in overalls to prove what menials they are. An' by the way, Larry, go out an' bring me some o' those three-for-a-ruble cigars. An', mind you, none o' thim Sam Gompers union labels on thim, nayther.'

"In the camp o' the ribils 'tis no different. At the siege o' Kalamazoo some very damagin' literachure was found, showin' that Johnny's cohorts were in possission o' docu-mint very favorable to certain Wall Street inthrests. So they shot four o' Johnny's trouble-shooters an' called it a day."

"But," said Cohen, "I dun't steel see how I can tell de difference betveen a Fessist an' a Communist.

"'Tis aisy," explained Alderman Clancy. "Whin they thumb their noses at each other, they're ayther one or the other."

Chicago and Illinois
Official Tour
To Shrine of the Little Flower

Sponsored by Social Justice Publishing Company

July 25, 1937

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SHRINE OF THE LITTLE FLOWER

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Illinois Day at the Shrine

Sunday, July 25, is Chicago day at the Shrine of the Little Flower in Royal Oak, Mich. From the great metropolis of the middlewest, where Father Coughlin was greeted by more than 150,000 persons, on the occasion of his broadcast last fall, will come groups of all nationalities and faiths.

Mr. Ernest A. Hartman of 8609 South May Street, Chicago, is in charge of conducting the tour to the Shrine. His telephone number is VINcennes 1632.

A tour sponsored by Joseph Sherman of 8245 South Elizabeth Street, July 25, "Chicago Day," will consist of a round trip on the bus; a room at the Hotel Tuller in Detroit; all meals for the two days; and a whole day's visit at the Shrine, for the reasonable sum of ten dollars ($10). Buses will leave Chicago, Saturday, July 24, at 8 a. m. and return at midnight, Sunday, July 25. For further information call VINcennes 1089.

As a token of appreciation for the wonderful response which the people of Chicago have taken up for the work of Father Coughlin, special ceremonies are to be held. Beginning at 10 a. m. solemn services will be conducted in the Shrine. Throughout the day organ recitals and other devotions will take place at the quaint grotto situated on the very spot where formerly stood the old Shrine, destroyed by fire.

The Illinois state stone will be blessed at 2 o'clock. Father Coughlin will be the principal speaker.

Every individual living in the state of Illinois interested in coming to the Shrine on that day should make contact with Mr. Hartman of Chicago, who has arranged with the Michigan Central railroad to conduct the tour.

An all-expense journey to the Shrine also includes a sightseeing trip around Detroit. The fare for the round trip is $10.95 and information and reservations can be obtained from:

Ernest A. Hartman, 8609 South May Street, phone VINcennes 1632, Chicago, Ill.

or

Phone WABash 8700, Michigan Central R. R. information

or

any Michigan Central R. R. agent.

Sundays at Shrine

July 25 — Chicago, Indiana, St. Louis, Kansas City

August 8—Cleveland and Toledo.

August 15 — Maryland, Virginia and Washington, D. C.

August 22 — Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin,

September 5 — National Day. (For all.)

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The People Speak . . . .

Office Union Seen As New Deal Idea

To the Editor:

It seems to me that the New Deal's left-wing linkages are peculiarly important at this time, and also are beginning to show with particular emphasis in some of the C. I. O. connections with New Deal officials.

The recent announcement that Jacob Baker, until recently head of the President's commission who visited Europe with a number of others on a junket to study co-operatives abroad, has just accepted an appointment to organize government clerks into the C. I. O.

Of course, there may be a trick in this. Mr. Baker may be so close to Mr. Roosevelt that he wants to be sure that they are organized for the New Deal and against anybody else who might come into power, or it may be that the New Dealers are so "like that" with labor that they hardly find it necessary to distinguish themselves as between one capacity and another.

Since it is our money that they are using, there will be of course, no objection on the part to the government employes' demonstrations for higher wages. It would strengthen rather than weaken the New Deal machine, as it already has done in the case of W. P. A.

—F. J. S.

Would Take Vote From Payrollers

To the Editor:

Referring to your several articles on the menace of the politician and the speech of Senator Byrd, wherein he stated that "one out of every 80 people in the United States is now on the national payroll," it occurs to me that one way of preventing these people from perpetuating themselves in office would be to disfranchise them — take their vote away from them and those dependent upon them during the life of their government jobs.

This plan would shear these politicians of much of their power thus preventing a repetition of the so-called 1936 "mandate."

The condition looks serious enough for a radical step such as disfranchisement.

—Richard C. Lawler.

Washington, D. C.

An Old Man's Wisdom Is Needed

To the Editor:

I have been a reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE for some time. I am not a Catholic but I think that Father Coughlin is doing his share in bringing about a change in our financial set-up. The letter by a W. P. A. worker from Carrier Mills, Ill., prompts this reply.

Why President Roosevelt makes the statement he does relative to so many people being undernourished, poorly housed, and in need, and then sanctions the destruction of those very things that make for more abundance is a mystery to me. **We have destroyed more in the last four years than is required to feed all the needy in America.**

We destroy home products and then import from foreign countries. Why?

A home granary, such as we had in the '70's, is the solution, but the granaries should be provided by the federal government as so few farmers are able to provide them for themselves. There should be a surplus commodity market established by the government where the surpluses could be stored for use during periods like the last three years.

This is but a feeble attempt of an old man to give his opinion of what might be done.

—H. G. DeMerritt.

Olathe, Kan.

Farm-Labor Set-Up Due for Failure

To the Editor:

The great highway to economic freedom is intersected with many by-ways, which are often mistaken and for a distance traveled as the right way. Neither of those by-ways lead to social justice. On the contrary they lead to greater slavery.

Take for instance this latest by-way, the Farmer-Labor political merger, which is in the offing. This combination might win the 1940 election; that is why they are combining. Social justice cuts no figure with them, all they want is power. Most of the farmers and half of the workers will be stampeded to support it.

This Farmer-Labor party will not live long, it will short-circuit itself with its internal cross currents. Its life will be as short, if not shorter, than that of the Populist party, the Citizens' Union, or the noisy Bull-Moosers. Why? Because the membership of those parties was composed of hostile economic classes, hostile to one another's economic interests, causing internal strife—short circuits.

The words politics and economics will be synonymous as soon as the collective intelligence of the American voter reaches about 70 per cent par.

—Frederic Binckli.

North Kansas City, Mo.

BANKSTER'S HYMN

My racket 'tis of thee
Quick end of liberty,
For thee I sin;
My interest free from tax,
I'd surely get the ax
If suckers knew the facts
I could not win.

In futile battle's strife
No banker risks his life—
Peace gets the gong!
I'll get a new plug hat,
And buy a diplomat;
Wars make my profits fat,
And debts prolong.

Your father's debt to me—
(Strangler of Liberty)
You'll pay twofold.
And tho there be a flood
Of Freedom's ruby blood,
And ethics choke in mud,
I'll get the gold!

—Arthur M. Phillips
West Monroe, N. Y.

Send Social Justice To College Library

To the Editor:

If the people of the United States were wise, they would supplement their activities for or against bills in Congress, and against "isms" which threaten to engulf our American citizens, with a concentrated drive to enlighten our young college men and women in social justice. Let us admit that we have woefully neglected this duty to these citizens of tomorrow.

For proof we may read in a survey made by Senator Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi, that our college boys and girls have already been ensnared by propaganda into affiliated, Communistic, student unions with large membership in many colleges throughout the land; are being financed by plenty of money, and simply deluged with literature.

We fathers and mothers believe in these boys and girls, and hope —with high hope, for them to carry on, to maintain and cherish this democracy with devotion for God and country.

Begin a campaign now — not to send one copy of SOCIAL JUSTICE to a college, but hundreds of them. Let SOCIAL JUSTICE be as frequently seen alongside of **"Money: Questions and Answers,"** as are the radical periodicals which have such honored places among them.

Select a nearby college or preparatory school and order now for a year's subscription beginning the second week of September—not for a college president or professor—they have SOCIAL JUSTICE just to keep up with Father Coughlin—but for the college library. It could be addressed to the president of the freshman class, sophomore, junior or senior class, or to certain fraternity houses where the students live.

—S. M. G.

East Orange, N. J.

Keeps Neat File Of Social Justice

To the Editor:

I always sew my SOCIAL JUSTICE through the center, which then makes a very nice magazine. At the end of the year, or when I have 52 copies, I sew all together and lo and behold I have a very good book full of information.

—Mrs. B. P. Redmond.

Kansas City, Mo.

Says Church Fears Politicians

To the Editor:

I enjoyed Father Coughlin's talk to the children one Sunday recently, especially when that young man asked:

"Why do not the Catholic clergy put the Pope's encyclical into action?"

Father Coughlin answered: "That is what I would like to know."

I can answer this question **and the same answer goes for the laymen who do not read SOCIAL JUSTICE.** It is a very short answer but takes in a lot of territory: **"Politics!"**

It was politics that got Spain in the trouble she is going through. It is the same politics that is going to ruin America also.

The church in America is sold out to politics. No bishop or priest in America dares to get up and oppose politics. That is "sacred" because of members of the congregation who are in politics. Therefore the clergy is obliged to face bullets. They are afraid now to stand before their people and say: I am an American and I stand for American ideals. Therefore politics must be set aside."

—A. J. McKinnon.

Indianapolis, Ind.

No Recovery Without Reform

Dear Editor:

I certainly do rejoice and appreciate Father Coughlin's efforts to enlighten the people on the monetary question; and every time I receive a copy of SOCIAL JUSTICE I feel like I would like to send a copy to every person in the country! The great number that seems to know nothing of the money question, not even enough to want to learn anything about it, is really pathetic.

It is not possible to get economic justice through any source under our dying economic system. All of the political bickering, labor rioting for higher wages, or grasping at straws of any nature won't accomplish the purpose.

We need a money government-owned, controlled and distributed, that will function only as a medium of exchange; and worth not less nor more than 100 cents per dollar, and that can't be held as a permanent wealth. Under the present system, it is not the one who renders the most service or produces the most wealth that has the most, but the one who can scheme, exploit or rob and get the most dollars.

—X. A. Nelson.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Suggests Paper Review New Bills

To the Editor:

Your page in Social Justice of Congressional Recordings is extremely good, and we urge you to continue this, if possible, even after Congress adjourns.

The brief analysis you gave of Mr. Lemke's bill for the establishment of a bank of the United States was very inspiring.

Why not take other bills that are of importance to the American people and review them one at a time in the same way so as to give your readers light on what is before Congress? The bills that are both for and against the people should be reviewed as so few have the insight to follow legal phraseology or do not take the time to go into the bills in detail.

After such an analysis on these bills, then tell your readers how to write to their Congressmen and Senators to ask for the proper support for the benefit of the masses.

—H. G. Wilcox.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Workers Council Shop Store Plan Encounters Objection

To the Editor:

In SOCIAL JUSTICE for June 21, I read the six objectives of the newly incorporated Workers Council.

In reference to objective "No. 6," I cannot entirely agree.

If the Ford corporation is asked to sell its employes clothing, groceries, meats, and so forth, at no profit, what becomes of social justice for the individual merchant?

Experience has proven that employes with that opportunity would buy and sell to their relatives and friends, and also would sell to outsiders for less than their own local merchants, to buy liquor or gamble.

How could a merchant pay his help a living wage and stay in business with such competition?

How could a manufacturer with no $300-million surplus, and with a margin less than the Ford corporation, pay a living wage to his employes?

If objective "No. 6" is right, objective "No. 5" must be wrong. Why have the Ford corporation loan its employes money at 1½ per cent and according to "objective six," loan them money at no cost.

Why not base the cost of living on social justice for all?

—M. Gauric.

Dearborn, Mich.

Workers Council Plan Criticized

To the Editor:

After reading about the newly incorporated Workers Councils for Social Justice, I think the sixth point should be taken out entirely. Demanding that any business man, industrialist, or any company supply meats, groceries or clothing or anything else at cost, makes the working man look cheap. We most likely would form the habit of looking for everything at cost price.

Let the industrialist pay a just living annual wage and let the workingman pay a just and fair price for anything he buys from any retail business man. The small business man should have a fair chance to conduct his own business, but he cannot obtain such liberties if the Workers Council for Social Justice demands that industries supply their employes with items that should be bought from any retail store.

Keep the auto manufacturer out of the meat, grocery and clothing business, but convince him that a fair annual wage is the real road to prosperity and social justice.

—Timothy Young.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Factory Stores Not Social Justice

To the Editor:

In the issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE for June 21, one paragraph does not ring true to the Christian spirit of social justice, headed "Will establish stores and markets."

While it may not mean the concentration of more wealth in the hands of a few, however, it does mean depriving one group of workers to enrich another group of workers. I cannot see how the retail merchants can be other than out of favor with these social justice enthusiasts.

If Mr. Ford sets up retail stores to supply his workers at a less cost, then all other manufacturers must follow in line, the same as they were compelled to follow him into mass production.

—Charles W. Austin.

Bowling Green, Ohio.

Workers Councils Just in Time

To the Editor:

The red flag of Communism hoisted on the dome of the United States Capitol on June 22, while American fliers plan a good-will flight to Moscow. Christians fear the C. I. O. as Communism enters through its door.

The cure and antidote is the application of the Christian Workers Council for Social Justice. This counteraction must be applied by the clergy.

The clergy must emphasize the importance and insist now from the pulpit. We are at the door of Armageddon. Let this fight be as God wishes.

Organize the Christian Workers Council now, from the pulpit or hereafter forever, hold your peace.

—Worker.

Detroit, Mich.

Short Time Till Speed Prize Expires!
Enter Now and $3,500.00 Can Be Yours

QUESTIONS FOR THIS WEEK

Picture No. 9

Picture No. 10

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. A hooded terror.
2. A person bent on robbery and marauding.
3. A public official lax in performance of his duties.
4. A striker who resorts to violence.
5. A picket who resorts to violence.
6. A person who, when the law has failed, seeks to enforce order.

1. To engage in a sit-down strike, thus confiscating property.
2. To destroy property of his employer.
3. To induce by peaceful methods others from working in a struck plant.
4. To prevent by violence others from entering a struck plant.
5. To distribute strike circulars outside the property of his employer.
6. To provoke battle with police or military.

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE KA
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 9 For Question No. 9 I Select Answer No..... ☐ No. 10 For Question No. 10 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

EXTRA COUPON FOR FRIEND OR RELATION

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN
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Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 9 For Question No. 9 I Select Answer No..... ☐ No. 10 For Question No. 10 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

How To Become A Contestant

1. Study the questions. Mark your selection of the best or most appropriate answers on the Coupon below the picture and send in EACH WEEK with 10 cents in coin (not stamps).
2. If you wish, you may pay up in full, $2.50 NOW, and then send in your weekly Coupons without further remittance.
3. Each question will pertain to a live AMERICAN ISSUE discussed in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE. One of the list of suggested answers underneath each picture will be the best or most appropriate FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF FATHER COUGHLIN AND THIS WEEKLY ON NATIONAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES. It is your job, as a contestant, to try to select that particular answer.
4. Each contestant who completes a fully qualified set of 50 answers will receive, without further cost, a handsome 105-page souvenir book descriptive of the Shrine of the Little Flower at Royal Oak, with 63 beautiful illustrations.
5. In order to qualify for the prizes, a contestant is required to remit $2.50 for each complete set of solutions submitted, and also to obtain one NEW yearly subscriber to SOCIAL JUSTICE at the annual subscription price of $2.00 per year. This subscription may be sent in at any time during the 25 weeks duration of the Contest.

READ RULES CAREFULLY AND ENTER TODAY!

ADDRESS—
"CONTEST EDITOR"
SOCIAL JUSTICE
ROYAL OAK, MICH.

We Americans are often accused by foreigners of not being "up" on matters pertaining to our own country. Whether or not the charge is well-founded, it is true WE DON'T KNOW ENOUGH ABOUT AMERICA.

Participation in our **"KNOW AMERICA" Contest** will wise you up on the live questions which today are "rocking" our nation.

GRAND PRIZE $2,750.00

Second Prize
$1,250.00

THIRD PRIZE
$500.00

FOURTH PRIZE
$200.00

FIFTH PRIZE
$75.00

10 Prizes of $50.00 Each.
20 Prizes of $25.00 Each.
100 Prizes of $10.00 Each.
200 Prizes of $ 5.00 Each.

$750.00
SPECIAL AWARD FOR PROMPTNESS!

Rules of Contest

1. Open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE except employes of Reverend Father Coughlin, members of the former National Board of the National Union for Social Justice, or members of their families.
2. Two pictures each week for 25 consecutive weeks, beginning Monday, June 21, 1937. Each picture contains a question dealing with a live economic or social problem affecting the United States during the current year.
3. A Grand Prize of $2,750.00 will be awarded to the reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE returning the best or most appropriate answers to the 50 questions, such answers to be based upon the viewpoint of Father Coughlin as expressed in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE or in his public utterances. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in the order of their correctness.
4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each weekly Coupon; and to obtain at some time during the Contest one NEW yearly subscriber to SOCIAL JUSTICE at $2.00 per year. The remittance of 10 cents in coin and the effort of obtaining the subscription is in payment for a handsomely illustrated 105-page book descriptive of the Shrine of the Little Flower. Purchase of this book, which will be delivered after the close is a condition for entering the contest.
5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for Coupons arriving unduly late. By entering the Contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.
6. In event of ties additional pictures and questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.
7. Do NOT decorate Coupons. Neatness will NOT count.
8. Any inquiry the reply to which could not affect outcome of Contest will be acknowledged.
9. A contestant may send in any number of answers, and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. A contestant sending in more than one fully paid set, and one yearly subscription for each set submitted, will be entitled to one book for each set.

And while your are LEARNING you are also striking for your share of 335 cash prizes totalling $8,500.00!

How handy would the Grand Prize of $2,750.00 come in these days? Think what you could do with it. Build or buy a home—go to college—start a business—marry the girl—marry the man—take a trip around the world—invest it.

A Second Prize of $1,250.00 is no mean sum to consider owning. A Third Prize of $500.00; a Fourth Prize of $200.00; a Fifth Prize of $75.00; 330 other cash awards. All of them are worth going after—WHILE YOU'RE LEARNING ABOUT YOUR COUNTRY.

And mind you—

A SPECIAL AWARD OF $750.00 WILL GO TO THE WINNER OF THE GRAND PRIZE WHO ENTERS THE CONTEST DURING THE FIRST 10 WEEKS—AND FIVE WEEKS HAVE ALREADY PASSED!

Therefore—Enter today.

IF YOU DO—YOU CAN WIN THE GRAND TOTAL OF $3,500.00 IN CASH.

Besides education, what better reason for entering could you have than this?

Use the "Past Pictures" Coupon now.

$750 Promptness Prize Soon Expires

There will be a Special Prize of $750.00 for the winner of the Grand Prize who enters the "KNOW AMERICA" Contest during the first ten weeks of its life. That means that if you enter NOW and win the Grand Prize of $2,750.00, YOU WILL RECEIVE OUR CHECK FOR $3,500.00 BECAUSE YOU WERE PROMPT.

Remember — every person who enters this great Contest and perseveres to the end will receive, free of additional cost, a beautifully printed 105-page book descriptive of the Shrine of the Little Flower, embodying 63 handsome illustrations.

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ON THE TRAIL OF THE MONEY CHANGERS

"My influence in obtaining the passage of the National Bank Act was the mistake of my life. It has built up a monopoly which affects every man, woman and child in this nation. It should be repealed but before that can be done the people will be arrayed on one side and the banks on the other in a contest such as has never been seen in this nation."

—Salmon P. Chase
Secretary of the Treasury
Under Lincoln.

By Robert Hemphill

Salmon P. Chase was the soul of integrity. His friends and intimates were the leaders of the nation—political and financial. Like most great men his mind operated in direct and simple lines. Being himself incapable of dishonesty, of intrigue, of subterfuge, he was the last to suspect that his prominent friends **were attempting to legalize the greatest and most inhuman racket of civilized times.**

The wildcat banks of a previous period had been discredited and outlawed. The war between the states had torn the economic fabric of the nation into shreds. Shrewd, unscrupulous, but polished, ingratiating, and cunning emissaries of foreign international bankers were at every strategic point, assisting their associates—the predatory banking leaders of this nation, in a struggle to prevent the government of this amazing country from issuing its own medium of exchange, and thereby making the dream of a democracy—a nation of free men—a fact

Hazard Circular Was Not a Myth

They were prepared to go to any lengths to defeat this objective—to preserve their strangle hold on civilization. They were intent upon profiting to the utmost from the war. Like the jackal and the vulture, they reap their greatest advantage from individuals and nations under the pressure of distress.

The intrigue through which Chase was misled into betrayal of the people of the nation is clearly indicated in the now famous "Hazard circular," a letter which an agent of the Rothschilds, named Hazard, addressed, confidentially, to several New York, Philadelphia, and Charleston, S. C., bankers, in the autumn of 1862:

"Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war and chattel slavery destroyed. This, I and my European friends are in favor of, for slavery is but the owning of the labor, and carries with it the care of the laborer, while the European plan, led on by England, is capital's control of labor by controlling wages. This can be done by controlling the money. The great debt that capitalists will see to it is made out of the war, must be used as a measure to control the volume of money. To accomplish this the bonds must be used as a banking basis. We are now waiting to get the Secretary of the Treasury to make this recommendation to Congress."

Alien Plotters Masters of Intrigue

These mercenary manipulators, with centuries of undercover intrigue in Europe behind them, found Salmon P. Chase and a majority of the unsuspecting Congress an easy conquest.

Over and over again they had enmeshed European nations in a web of manipulation which left them indebted to this same sinister group, always in an increasing amount and always more hopelessly.

America had almost gotten away from them through the courageous Lincoln, who had refused to finance the war upon the usurious terms they demanded and had insisted that **the good faith of this nation was the finest and most valuable security any money could have.**

Owners of Gold Forced Law Through

With the greatest effort, and against their bitter and violent opposition, Lincoln had prevailed upon Congress to authorize the issue of $100-million legal tender treasury notes. The House, after extended debate, passed the bill and it went to the Senate. The bankers from Wall Street descended upon the Senate in force (as they still do whenever monetary legislation is pending) and using every cunning device in their unscrupulous repertoire, succeeded in perverting the legislation to their own selfish purposes by inducing the Senate to except from the legal tender provisions the payment of duties and interest on the public debt.

They owned the public debt.

They also owned all the gold which this nation would have to use for interest payments. By charging an extortionate price for gold which the government must have, to pay interest charges, they could discredit the legal tender notes and the bonds of the nation in terms of gold, doubling the value of their holdings in the lawful money of the nation.

In the end, Lincoln, harassed by war problems, saddened by the spectacle of this great nation divided by bitter prejudice and hatred, overwhelmed by the mercenaries in Congress, was compelled to yield and the National Bank Law was passed.

Lincoln Foresaw Depression Train

Along toward the close of the war, he wrote his friend Elkins of Illinois:

"Yes, we may congratulate ourselves that this cruel war is nearing the close, but I see in the future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war, banking corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before in the midst of war."

The passage of the National Bank Act, permitting these privately owned banks to issue legal tender money, concluded one of the blackest chapters in American financial history, and paved the way for the subsequent era of the issue of wildcat credit, whose alternate expansion and contraction has induced repeated periods of uncontrolled and disorganized inflation and invariable subsequent periods of depression, bankruptcy and distress.

Chester Davis Gives Bankers 8 Questions on Money Reform

In his address before the Montana Bankers Association at Glacier National Park, Chester C. Davis, member of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, listed the eight following questions as needing answer ultimately, but he did not answer them:

1. Should the government abandon the almost universal practice of issuing interest-bearing bonds when it borrows on credit, and turn instead to the issuance of non-interest-bearing notes in their stead?

2. What is to be the function of gold in our future monetary system?

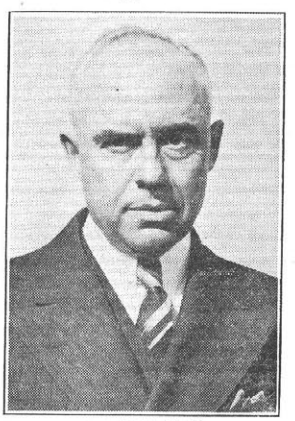
3. Shall we again pin our faith to gold or some other metal, or combination of metals as a sort of automatic regulator of our money system?

4. Or is the world going to move still farther in the direction of what is called managed money—that is, managed by human agencies rather than by theoretically automatic gold or some other disembodied mechanism?

5. What steps shall be taken to bring unity into the banking system, and with what agency or agencies shall public responsibilities be placed?

6. What can be done to make credit as available to the farmer and the small business man, and on as reasonable terms, as to the large urban borrowers?

7. Have we taken adequate steps to avoid future waves of bank failures and financial liquidation?



Chester C. Davis

8. What is the inter-relationship of banks and other investors with the public debt?

The address is an admission from no less an authority than a ranking governor of the Federal Reserve that bankers do create and destroy money. His very statement of these questions, furthermore, discloses that bankers are fully aware of the "bugs" in our present dishonest system, and not wholly unconscious of what is necessary for their remedy.

Searchlight on the Money Changers

Rail Heads Foresee Government Control

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Speaking before the 16th annual convention of the Association of American Railroads, Harry A. Wheeler, vice president of the First National Bank of Chicago stated: "The present transportation situation is the open door to any kind of socialistic state that may be conceived.. If this government ever reaches the point where it controls the ownership of steam railway transportation, there is no economic interest in this country that is safe from the same kind and measure of control."

At the same time in Chicago, Henry A. Palmer, editor of the Traffic World said: "We think of government ownership as far in the future. Unless definite measures are taken to counteract the trend, I am making books on it within five years."

This column has frequently stated that it is only a matter of time before the R. F. C. (Reconstruction Finance Corporation) who practically own the railroads now by their extensive loans, will foreclose and operate them as a governmental agency. Bankers fear the move, because of their holdings of railroad securities.

Banker Fears Nationalization Step

BOSTON, MASS. — Charles E. Spencer, vice president of the First National Bank of Boston, recently declared before the Massachusetts Bankers' Association that "It was touch and go after the bank holiday whether the banks were to be taken over to be nationalized completely. We got past that all right, but I am afraid that if the banking business gets in a mess in the next five years, the banks will be taken over by the government, which I know will be thoroughly detrimental to the best interests of all of us."

Questions and Answers

Total Wealth

Question: What is the approximate wealth of our nation?

Answer: According to the National Industrial Conference Board there was, in 1935, approximately $200-billion of actual wealth and immediate potential wealth within our confines.

In this connection, it must be remembered that the vast amount of credit money used in our nation is originated by the bankers. They issue ten credit dollars against every dollar on deposit; and against the valuable stocks, bonds and securities in their vaults they issue more credit. The total amount of credit, therefore, could never be more than ten times the actual money or wealth owned by the bankers. This means that the usable credit of this nation is limited and measured by the actual wealth owned and controlled by the bankers. However, there is a vast amount of wealth which is over and about what the bankers own, which would constitute a new source of available credit if Congress would regain and exercise its right of coinage and regulation of money.

Reserve Banks

Question: In what cities are the 12 Federal Reserve Banks located?

—H. Frey.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Answer: The Federal Reserve Banks are located in the following cities: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Dallas, Kansas City and San Francisco.

Closed Shop

Question: During these days of labor difficulties one hears a great deal about the "closed shop." Just what is meant by this?

—Mrs. J. Grant.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Answer: A "closed shop" is one in which only union members are allowed to work.

Sees U. S. Headed For Coolie Status

LAFAYETTE, IND. — Walter B. Pitkin, Columbia University professor and author, addressing the Purdue University Institute of American Policy and Technology, estimated that 288,333,000 persons could exist in the United States on the Asiatic level of two acres per capita. He predicted that 10-million Americans who are socially and economically "almost at a Chinese coolie level of progress and culture" eventually would multiply and occupy stations similar to those of the coolies. He said the United States could take care of a coolie population of 350-million if the country's 10 important crops were increased 47 per cent in production and if some of the poor land was brought back into production.

If 10-million are living at a Chinese coolie level it is because there is no money. There is only 6-billion in currency. The rest is bookkeeping, fountain pen bank credit, predicated on debt, that appears and disappears.

No Recovery Without Financial Reform

SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

5c Per Copy

Volume III No. 29. Royal Oak, Michigan July 19, 1937

Campaign Book Scandals Puts New Deal Chiefs 'on the Spot'

Behind the Washington News Front

From Capital Bureau of SOCIAL JUSTICE

Spies Watch Congressmen

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Insiders report that somewhere in the White House there is an elaborate filing system which contains a "dossier" on all those who are connected with New Deal official life.

Even the lowliest, most obscure members of the House of Representatives have been "card-indexed," the report goes, so that the President can "keep a line" on them.

The idea is supposed to have been hatched in the fertile minds of Profs. Corcoran and Cohen, the President's chief "brain trusters" and bill writers, who want to determine in advance how Congress would vote on court pack legislation.

A member of the House informs SOCIAL JUSTICE that he and several colleagues were kept under surveillance for months. Eavesdroppers "cased" them, on and off the floor, picking up bits of stray conversation. Even the most casual remarks, which might indicate a leaning of sentiment for or against the New Deal, were relayed to "headquarters."

Leaders Confess Court Plot Lost

Even as debate on the "one-justice-a-year" substitute bill to enlarge the Supreme Court got under way in the Senate, the administration virtually conceded its defeat.

SOCIAL JUSTICE has been advised that the administration offered to withdraw the substitute measure the day after it was introduced if Senator Burton K. Wheeler, mainspring in the drive to defeat pack legislation, agreed to support a still further amended bill.

The proposition was made to Wheeler in his office by New Deal spokesmen. Wheeler flatly refused to do business, declaring he was opposed to any tampering whatsoever with the "present" Supreme Court membership.

New York Mayor Post to Wagner On Way to Court

Senator Robert Wagner of New York has agreed to the President's request that he oppose Fiorello La Guardia in the coming mayorality race in New York city.

On the surface, it's a very tangled situation, because both Wagner and La Guardia are loyal New Dealers and close friends of the President.

But those "in the know" will tell you that a deal has been arranged whereby La Guardia agrees to be the New Deal nominee for the Senate in the congressional election of 1938 and Wagner agrees to become mayor of New York, pending an appointment to the Supreme Court by President Roosevelt.

The President is reported to have induced Wagner to formally retire from the Senate as soon as possible so he will be eligible for a court appointment. Wagner would, of course, still be eligible to succeed Justice Van Devanter, but Joe Robinson is slated for that job.

La Guardia

In Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Tax 'Dodgers' Among Heaviest Subscribers

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The sensational expose of the illegal sale of Democratic campaign books, autographed by the president, to business corporations has placed party chieftains on the horns of a very disturbing dilemma.

Whichever way they turn they court disaster.

If they decide to allow the attorney general to prosecute all those involved in the shady affair, then the New Deal party will be pilloried in disgrace.

If they don't, then the general public will get the idea that administration leaders think they are above the law and can carry on nefarious practices with impuity.

Contribution Illegal

Under Section 313 of the corrupt practices act it is unlawful for "any national bank or any corporation" to make a contribution to a political party in any way. Corporations making such contributions are subject to a fine of not more than $5,000, and every officer or director of the corporation who "consents" to the contribution "shall be fined not more than $1,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

The sale of the campaign books to raise party funds was first discovered on June 1, when the Democratic national committee filed an audit of its receipts and expenditures with the clerk of the House of Representatives. It was then revealed that more than 1,000 of the books, bearing the president's signature, had been sold —mostly to 175 corporations. How many have been disposed of since June 1 has not been disclosed, but it is known that the national committee had several thousand of the books on hand.

"Dodgers" on List

Among the corporate enterprises listed as purchasers were public utilities under federal regulation, radio stations desirous of keeping in the good graces of the federal communications commission, voting machine manufacturers, breweries, oil companies, makers of building materials, cement manufacturers, steel firms—and many others.

Bethlehem Steel, which has lucrative contracts with the federal government, paid $7,500 for a quantity of the books.

The method used to sell the books was described by Representative J. Will Taylor of Tennessee, who cited a typical case in his own state. Congressman Taylor asserted:

According to the Nashville Banner of June 17, a Democratic newspaper, "one Col. Lester F. Kimbrell 'blew' into Nashville the week before last and proceeded to call to his hotel a number of Nashville business men who had furnished material to or had obtained contracts from the W. P. A. or other government agencies.

"After being reminded of the business they had received from the W. P. A., and also significantly informed that there would soon be additional funds for federal distribution, these business men were told that as a representative of the president, of Mr. Farley and of the Democratic national committee, he (Kimbrell) had been commissioned to contact them.

Government "Customers"

"He told them he had been instructed to take their orders for the Democratic handbook, to be autographed by no less a personage than the president of the United States, at the 'insignificant' price of $250 apiece.

"These business men were informed that, as beneficiaries of federal relief funds, their names were on a list which was on the desk of the president and in the hands of Mr. Farley.

"Thereupon, the suave colonel told them politely that their quota of books was in proportion to the government business each had enjoyed, ranging from two to eight books, or from $500 to $2,000."

Representative Taylor said that "only persons and concerns that had done business with the W.P.A. and other federal facilities" were contacted by Kimbrell. He added:

"To verify his identity and authority, 'the colonel' suggested they call a certain number in Washington. The Washington number replied 'the colonel' was duly authorized."

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